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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Best Wishes, Mr. President

Il Duce Also Takes 'Rest'

Plenty for All, Sometime

¶ **It was a quiet** little southern village, hiding away among the wooded hills of central Georgia; and then Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President and Warm Springs soon tripped as familiarly from a nation's tongue as Hyde Park, or Campobello Island, or the White House, for it is here Mr. Roosevelt is wont to retire from labor to refreshment.

¶ **It has no rocky headlands** like the Swampscott summer White House of President Coolidge, not any favorite log such as that one on the Rapidan, made famous by President Hoover—but it has a veranda. And it's to this veranda, overlooking Pine Mountain and the valleys between, that the President hies for a two weeks' recuperative period. And a great people—aware of his exertions towards what he conceives to be desirable for his country—pauses a moment in fancy at the gate, and, whether in agreement with his policies or not, returns his undeniably friendly smiles with a typical grin and a neighborly word of greeting.

¶ **Vacations seem popular** with national leaders. Il Duce also takes a vacation—a postman's holiday. Landing at the Libyan coast town of Tobruk from the cruiser Pola he is received with pomp and circumstance. Arab Fascist youth present arms, naval guns boom, airplanes zoom and Il Duce, greeted by the urbane Marshal Italo Balbo, steps forth—somewhat conscious, perhaps, that the world may be impressed with the display of friendship with Islam. Mussolini inspects vast Italian activities along the north African coast near the Egyptian frontier; prepares for ceremony of being girded with the sword of Islam. Italy thus attracts attention to her growing African interests and her intention to protect the sea route thereto.

¶ **The raw materials conference** of the League prepares for adjournment at Geneva by the appointment of subcommittees charged with securing more data for future consideration, with studying legislation in the raw material countries and factors relating to the access to such material, and with ascertainment why nominal consumer nations are not able to use existing means of obtaining raw materials. Deliberations of the conference point to further evidence of the interdependence of nations, to the need for broader international outlooks and for political adjustments making it possible for mankind to commonly share in the world's abundance. The rule that "man cannot live by bread alone" seems to gain emphasis as nations attempt to solve economic problems on a purely material basis.

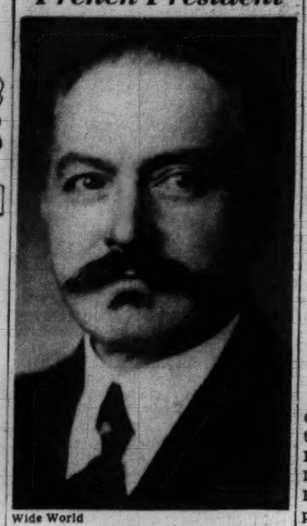
¶ **As the President disappears** over the horizon his lieutenants continue with the fight for Supreme Court reorganization. Appearing as the second administration witness Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson comes before the Senate Judiciary Committee with the theme that it is the responsibility of Congress to see to the proper functioning of the Supreme Court. Following him comes Senator Norris who believes that Congress should try both ways—legislative methods and constitutional amendments. But outright opponents to the plan show no indications of being hushed and in Chicago a majority of the members of the American Bar Association are found to be against it as the result of a mail referendum is counted. The court plan has served one good purpose at least—made Americans think.

¶ **President Lebrun** takes to the air to solicit support for the National Defense Loan as the lists are opened. As his most impressive argument he points to the likelihood of a permanent social peace entering the troublous seas of French politics, as a result of the patriotic appeal exemplified by the loan. France feels, in a measure, that she is purchasing security and her differences of opinion seem trivial in comparison. She doesn't want to fight; she doesn't want to arm; but she is determined to have security, even if she has to obtain it with a mailed fist.

¶ **Sir Samuel Hoare,** First Lord of the Admiralty, tells the British House of Commons something very similar. In urging his £105,000,000 naval building program he declares that Britain proposes to defend her trade lanes and keep her possessions intact come what may. His insistence that there can be no rivalry between American and British navies is received with satisfaction by British and American publics alike. Such confidence between the two nations indicates that world conditions are steadily forcing the English-speaking powers toward a policy of mutual "understanding."

¶ **Japan's new policy** of friendship for China is so bitterly opposed that Premier Hayashi is grateful for his "assassin proof" dwelling. Minister Sato's support likewise draws bitter attacks from the Japanese Army spokesmen, who call it visionary. Ah! but what a splendid vision!

French President



Wide World

Albert Lebrun

Whose Unusual Radio Appeal for the New French Bond Issue Stirred Wide Interest

Lebrun Proposes Party Strife End During Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 12—A truce in French politics to last during the Paris Exposition, but which it is hoped will lead to permanent social peace after many troubled months, was the plea of President Lebrun in his remarkable radio address to prospective subscribers to the national defense loan in four currencies, whose lists opened today.

There is indeed every indication that party polemics have ceased—that is the will to agitation often expressed in illegal forms has subsided. The patriotic chord has been touched and solidarity in the face of supposed perils seems to be effected. The comparatively small amount for which the Government asks is certain to be forthcoming, for the attractions of a loan whose holders can choose the best-quoted of four currencies at the moment of receiving interests, are tremendous in the present conditions of the world.

"Unfortunate"

President Lebrun stressed the need of further armament since other nations are rivaling each other in sacrifices and France must keep up to their level by strengthening its land, air and sea forces. It is an unfortunate fact that governments should rely on this belief in need of rearming to rally their peoples.

The restoration of French finances requires calm, the voluntary abandonment of partisan dissensions, a willing consent of all, and, therefore, M. Lebrun called on Frenchmen to forget their quarrels and to allow their passions to be appeased with a view to an era of civic peace. France, particularly during the Exposition, must show its visitors that it is united, strong, hospitable and pacific.

Moratorium on Agitation

It would be wise to let slumber motives for discord and he added to forego those multiplied public meetings which maintain the country in a state detrimental to commerce, credit, regularity of work and redressment of the national economy.

Halt Sought In Arms Race By U. S. Move

Check on Recovery Found in Competition for Military Advantage

Close-Hand Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—President Roosevelt, it was learned here today, is planning to send Norman H. Davis, America's Ambassador-at-Large in charge of disarmament, to Europe late this month. He is expected first to attend the World Sugar Conference, opening in London on April 5, and later go to Geneva for the Disarmament Conference, which convenes on May 3.

Ostensibly the trip is a routine one.

But it is understood on high authority that the real purpose is to canvass fully with high British officials the possibility of some international effort to halt the world arms race. Current European developments are causing increasing concern here in Washington. Not only is the latent threat of war involved, but the arms race itself is rapidly producing artificial economic conditions which are already being felt in the United States and which are viewed here as a serious danger to sound economic recovery.

Bullitt Consulted

The situation is one of utmost concern both at the State Department and to President Roosevelt himself. While Mr. Roosevelt has not been able during the past few days to give much attention to it, due to his preoccupation with the Supreme Court issue, it is considered significant that he took William C. Bullitt, the American Ambassador to France, on his trip to Warm Springs yesterday.

Ambassador Davis was recalled from a vacation in North Carolina to Washington yesterday. He saw the President before the train left for Warm Springs, at which time it is understood a tentative decision was reached that Mr. Davis should leave shortly for Europe for the primary purpose of examining at close hand with high British officials their feelings as to the situation.

While there is as yet no general agreement within the Administration as to what possible course of policy might be profitably pursued to protect America better against developments in Europe, the conviction persists that no matter what type of neutrality legislation is written it is impossible to completely isolate the United States either from a European war, should it break out, or from the adverse effect of a war economy in Europe.

Formula Wanted

One authoritative Administration point of view expressed to the Monitor today is that the United States cannot afford to sit idly by and let the European situation deyelop if there is any possible step which might serve to alleviate the danger. The absence of any promising formula at the moment is no reason for not hunting.

Students of Co-operatives In Europe Tell President Like Field Exists in U. S.

Five Men and One Woman Composing Roosevelt's Personal Board of Investigation Split on Part Government Should Take in Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—General agreement that a field exists in the United States for consumer co-operatives such as have sprung up all over western Europe was reached by the five men and one woman who spent 2½ months abroad last summer studying the subject for President Roosevelt.

Considerable difference of opinion developed, however, as to the lengths the Federal Government should go in promoting such organizations, which admittedly compete with private enterprise.

The committee, after long delay, finally worded its recommendations thusly:

1. That there be made a survey of consumer and service co-operatives in the United States, using as far as possible the assistance and records of the Farm Credit Administration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other governmental agencies, to determine (a) the number, membership, classes of business, costs and volume of business done by these organizations; (b) the major social and economic effects of co-operation here; (c) the conditions under which co-operatives develop.

2. That an agency be established or designated to give information, research and advisory service to consunmers' co-operatives; this to be directly linked up with all of the Government's activities in behalf of the consumer.

3. That steps be taken to assure consumer co-operatives credit parity.

Report Describes Movement

The co-operative movement was described in the report as a mode of organization "by which members supply themselves at cost with goods and services they need." A co-operative enterprise was defined as "one which belongs to the people who use its services, the control of which rests equally with all the members and the gains of which are distributed to the members in proportion to the use they make of its services."

In the nine European countries visited — Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland—the commission found co-operatives not only leading the retail trade in efficiency and economy, but also providing various other services, including medical, laundry,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Peace Programs: U. S. Sets Course For Democracies

Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the eleventh.*

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, March 12—American foreign policy today seems to be a maze of contradiction, and perhaps that is inescapable in the current condition of the world. But out of the tangle, the hope for a pattern emerges. Whether President Roosevelt, who—as the Supreme Court so emphatically said—has "delicate, plenary, and exclusive power" in foreign affairs, can free himself sufficiently from his internal crusades to make his contribution to the world yet remains to be seen.

It is plain that President Roosevelt wants to make this contribution to the peace of the world, that he would like to go down in history not only as a great internal reformer, but as a world statesman. But he has not yet found time enough. And just as the opportunity came, with his re-election and the Buenos Aires Conference and the trek of European leaders to Washington, he precipitated the Supreme Court crisis.

Mr. Roosevelt has always been deeply interested in world affairs,

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Townsend Gets 30 Days in Jail; To File Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension leader, received a sentence of 30 days in jail and a fine of $100 today for contempt of the House of Representatives.

When sentence was pronounced by United States District Judge Peyton Gordon, the Californian said, "Thank you, sir." His attorney announced the case would be appealed. Justice Gordon continued Dr. Townsend's $1000 bond, pending the appeal.

Later, Dr. Townsend issued a statement to the press defending his pension plan and saying, "Try as they can to imprison me, they can't imprison that idea."

The pension advocate was convicted recently by a district federal court jury on one of two counts resulting from his walking out of a House committee hearing on the Townsend $200-a-month pension plan last July.

Elisha Hanson, Dr. Townsend's attorney, had asked for a new trial, but Justice Gordon denied the motion today. He imposed the minimum sentence and explained the law required both a jail term and a fine.

Dr. Townsend's release on bond was opposed by United States Attorney Leslie C. Garnett, who said a Supreme Court decision has laid down the rule no bail should be permitted after a conviction unless a serious question of law is involved.

In his statement, Dr. Townsend said:

"I stand convicted before a United States district court of violating an act of Congress in failing to appear before a committee before which I did appear. However, . . . I feel certain that before the bar of public opinion I am guiltless of any wrongdoing. . . . I would do the same thing again tomorrow should the occasion arise, under similar circumstances."

"The tide is definitely turning," he added, "and my crackpot idea is becoming the idea which will save America from economic serfdom and will bring happiness and prosperity to our people."

He also said 300 improvements have been made in his pension plan since the bill was introduced in Congress last session.

The plan, he asserted, does not call for a flat payment of $200 a month to all persons over 60. He explained the proposal calls for a 2 per cent tax on all transactions. The amount of the pension, not to exceed $200, would be determined by the amount of money available.

He also attacked the congressional investigation as "persecution."

Two of Dr. Townsend's aides, John B. Kiefer of Chicago and Clinton B. Wunder of New York, pleaded guilty to the same contempt charge of which Dr. Townsend was convicted but were given suspended sentences after apologizing to the House.

Chicago Is Warned Of Bootleg Menace

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—Daniel D. Glasser, assistant United States attorney, asserted today Chicago drinkers were menaced by a flood of bootleg liquor unsurpassed even in the gang war days of national prohibition.

He called E. C. Yellowley, director of the alcohol tax unit in this area, before a grand jury investigation, alleging Mr. Yellowley's agents were nabbing "small fry" but letting the "big shots" slip through their fingers.

"Those combinations and syndicates which flooded Chicago and the Midwest with alcohol and moonshine all during the 'dry' years—and amassed millions doing it—are still in control," Mr. Glasser said. "Yet my records show not one big name—not even one big affiliation—in all the hundreds of cases that have been sent to the district attorney's office by the alcohol tax unit."

C.I.O. Outlines New Drives In Big Industries

70,000 Idle in Auto Plants Over Union's Bargaining Demands

Plane Strike Ends

By the Associated Press

Leaders of two major groups affiliated with the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization mapped plans today for consolidating unionization gains.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee gathered at Pittsburgh at the call of its director, Philip Murray. The latter said the group will plan future strategy as well as review recent developments, notably its recognition by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, called a meeting of the national executive board at Cleveland Monday and Tuesday. He claimed the union's membership would reach 300,000 by the end of the month.

Meanwhile, the strike stalemate between the U. A. W. A. and three Michigan automobile manufacturers persisted, keeping more than 70,000 workers idle.

The union's demand for recognition as sole bargaining agency for all employees was the cause of the disputes that kept 55,000 Chrysler Corporation employees and 10,000 Hudson Motor Car Company workers idle at Detroit and 2200 Reo Motor Car Company workers idle at Lansing, Mich.

Los Angeles Plant Closes

Officials of the Los Angeles Chrysler plant announced it would be closed indefinitely because of a shortage of materials, keeping 1100 workers idle.

Negotiations were at a standstill in the Hudson dispute and little or no progress was being made toward settlement of the others. Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan said he did not intend to intervene.

A final agreement between the U. A. W. A. and General Motors Corporation on issues growing out of the recent strike was delayed pending rephrasing of certain portions.

A dozen Detroit firms outside the automobile industry were plagued with sit-down strikes. At the Crowley-Milner & Co. a large department store, 3000 employees remained on a sit-down while union and company officials planned a new conference.

The U. A. W. A. gained recognition from the Douglas Aircraft Corporation as bargaining agent for its members among the 5600 employees at the Santa Monica, Calif., plant. Donald Douglas, president of the company, said an agreement provided for reinstatement of 297 strikers indicted on felony counts for a sit-down demonstration two weeks ago.

Race for Members

The race of the C. I. O. and its rival the American Federation of Labor for members continued apace. The A. F. of L. scored a gain when more than 200 delegates of the Maintenance of Way Employees Union voted at Pittsburgh to affiliate with the federation. The railroad employees claimed representation for 23,000 workers.

Earlier, an official of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced eight of 22 employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Vandergrift plant had aligned with the C. I. O. Twelve of 14 employee representatives of the McKeesport, Penna., Tin Plate Company, voted to join a C. I. O. affiliate.

Other labor news. Page 4.

College President?

Clarence A. Dykstra

City Manager of Cincinnati, Who May Become President of University of Wisconsin

Dykstra Choice Of Regent Group To Succeed Frank

MADISON, Wis., March 12 (AP)—Clarence A. Dykstra, Cincinnati city manager and former professor, was the choice of a regents' executive committee today for the University of Wisconsin presidency.

A committee member said Mr. Dykstra would be offered the post formally within a few days and that the board of regents would act on the recommendation next week. He added that while the deal had not been closed, Mr. Dykstra was "practically certain" to be appointed.

The committee has interviewed several possible appointees since January, when the regents ousted Dr. Glenn Frank after a bitter fight over the latter's administrative record. Dean George Sellery has been acting president.

Mr. Dykstra attracted national attention recently when he directed disaster relief during Cincinnati's flood. The city council invested him with dictatorial powers during the period of the emergency.

Since graduation from the University of Iowa in 1903, Mr. Dykstra has been in the public service with civic groups and as a college professor.

He was a faculty member at the universities of Chicago, Kansas, and California, and Ohio State University. He also served as a secretary of the Chicago City Club. He became Cincinnati's city manager in 1930.

Italy Pledges Aid to Belgium When Attacked

BRUSSELS, March 12 (AP)—Italy informed Belgium yesterday that she would guarantee this country against aggression by any other nation, without requiring the Government at Brussels to give a similar guaranty to Italy.

As part of the 1925 Locarno Treaty for western European security, France and Germany agreed to commit no aggression against Belgium and Great Britain and Italy gave assurances that they would see to it that the accord was enforced. Germany, by remilitarizing the Rhineland last March, denounced the Locarno Pact. Britain and France came forward late last year with new declarations that they would maintain Belgium's independence.

Norris Offers New Way Out On Court Plan

Would Merge President's Proposal With Move for Amendment

Sees Change Need

Head of New Legal Group Declares Members Are Back of President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The congressional discussion of the Roosevelt Supreme Court reorganization plan progressed on a three-way front today.

Senator George W. Norris, independent Republican of Nebraska, who backs the proposal, called on other Progressives in the Senate to work for "legislative remedies" at the same time that they sought constitutional amendment. His appeal was apparently directed at Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who has fought the President's plan while urging a sweeping amendment. Senator Norris urged that the two battles should not be mutually exclusive.

Prior to this, John Patrick Devaney, president of the newly formed National Lawyers' Guild and recently chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, announced that his legal group is "unequivocally in favor of the President's proposal."

Questioning brought out that the guild was formed only three weeks ago with a membership of about 1800, largely in protest to the alleged conservatism of the American Bar Association.

Finally, today, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, a leader in opposition to the President's plan, gave a new poll of the number of senators who, he declares, are against the plan. He listed 42 senators against and nine as leaning to opposition, or a sufficient number if correct to defeat the measure in a chamber where a majority is 49.

New Compromise Offer

Sponsors of the President's plan ridiculed the Burke figures and continued their insistence that they control a majority, although talk of a "compromise" grew, in one form of which it was proposed that the President shall name only two new judges, instead of a maximum of six, and that a later retiring age of 72 or 75 be adopted, instead of 70.

"Our constitution ought to be construed in the light of the present-day civilization, instead of being put in a strait-jacket made more than a century ago," Senator Norris told the Senate in his first major speech on the subject.

Progressives are badly split over the proposal and Senator Norris seemed to be trying to pull them together. Senator Wheeler, for example, a former close ally of Senator Norris, will be the first witness against the Roosevelt plan at the Judiciary Committee's hearing next week.

Senator Norris' own opinion, expressed just before he took the Senate floor, was that "he would take the President's plan if he couldn't get any better."

"Our judiciary has not kept pace with human progress. Our judges too often have stood upon the highways of human progress and held aloft 'stop' signs that have impeded civilization in its triumphant march. Our forefathers were not laboring under the impression that they were living in an age that had reached the end of human progress.

Calls Some Old-Fashioned

"And with due respect to the ability, the honesty and the wisdom of our judges, I believe it can truthfully be said that many of them are living in an age that is past, and are continuing to construe our fundamental law in a light that has failed, rather than in the sunlight of an electric age."

"Some law, national in its scope, regulating hours and conditions of labor, is a positive necessity," Sen-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Spanish Blockade Officials Chosen

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Two naval officers of the Netherlands and a Danish Colonel were named today to run the International Non-Intervention Committee's blockade against foreign "volunteers" and munitions shipments into Spain.

Admiral M. H. Van Dulm, former Ambassador-in-Chief of the Netherlands fleet in the East Indies, was placed in charge of the entire neutrality project.

The committee members decided upon Admiral J. S. C. Oliver of the Netherlands to direct the naval patrol and selected a Dane, Colonel Lunn, to supervise the work of frontier agents along the Franco-Spanish border.

The naval patrol, in which British, French, German and Italian warships will participate, will begin tomorrow. The land blockade is not expected to start until about the end of March.

Final plans for the cordon of men and warships around the Spanish civil war zone were completed at a harmonious committee session which lasted only 30 minutes.

Economics in the News

The Tariff Problem—Republican Women in New York Seek Understanding Based Upon Study—A Local or a National Issue?

By H. B. E.

A few weeks ago I received an invitation from the Young Women's Republican Club in New York to speak on the tariff problem. The task has now been liquidated. What struck me particularly about the assignment was the earnest manner in which the Republican womenfolk are seeking to understand the tariff problem.

In too many cases opinion on this contentious subject is formed by political conviction or personal experience. The women Republicans, however, have chosen to reappraise their own attitude by study. I discovered, for instance, that William S. Culbertson's new book "Reciprocity" was known to one of my questioners, though the book has just been brought out.

Formed a year or so ago, with an initial membership of five, the club has grown in number to nearly 400, and the women are working for the reclarification of party policy in the light of their investigations. At least this is their apparent object. For the next item on the program after my speech was to bid good-by to five delegates who were taking the train to Washington to talk things over with John T. M. Hamilton, party chairman.

Real students I expected to find, since I had been forewarned by sundry husbands of the members, awed by my temerity. What made my task somewhat of an ordeal was the battery of documentation that confronted me. This was fired over my luckless head as the contestants continued their debating after my speech. The battle, I hasten to assure my male readers, was waged with the utmost decorum and urbanity; qualities which, of course, go with debating where the aim is to get at the facts.

Political inquiry is an excellent habit to which the last election gave a new impetus. Jeremiahs there were who insisted that the electorate had simply stopped thinking. However, just as President Roosevelt's policies have helped rather than, as is generally assumed, retarded private charity, his re-election has stimulated, rather than damped down, political inquiry, whether the inquirers be Republican or Democrat. The example that I encountered in New York is, I understand, fairly general. According to the lecture agencies, there has never been such a demand as there is today for light and guidance on the politico-economic issues of the day.

When I felt impelled to record my experience in New York, however, I did not intend to occupy all my space with it. The debate struck the rock that so many tariff debates strike. The tariffites with specific industries in mind, argued on the basis of the particular, and left the application to the common good to be inferred. Free traders stuck to an argument based on the common good. They, too, left it to be inferred that what was good for the whole was equally good for parts of it.

Since I am a free trader, my own argument was intended to reinforce this latter thesis. President Hoover observed sadly after his retirement, "The tariff is a local concern." Of all things the tariff should be a national concern, to be weighed in the balance, not of protecting particular wages, but of increasing the national income. In my own talk I defended a purchase of a rug made in Japan. I argued that, as the result of that particular purchase, there was a net gain to the American economy.

The gain is no more simple to establish than is the fact that the ocular demonstration of technological unemployment does not reveal the entire story about technological unemployment. The gain can be appreciated only when it is realized that some of the dollars obtained by Japan on the rug will be spent in the United States. With those dollars the Japanese may buy American steel. If it is more economical for Japan to make rugs for Americans, and more economical for Americans to make steel for the Japanese, then the exchange is a net gain to both the United States and Japan. J. M. Keynes, the British economist, once wrote:

> If protectionists merely mean that under their system men will have to sweat and labor more, I grant their case. By cutting off imports, we might increase the aggregate of work; but we should be diminishing the aggregate of wages. The protectionist has to prove not merely that he has made work, but that he has increased the national income. Imports are receipts and exports are payments. How, as a nation, can we expect to better ourselves by diminishing our receipts? Is there anything that a tariff could do, which an earthquake could not do better?

The world would be a happier and a less regimented place in which to live if there were general recognition of this fact.

Security Funds to Clear Slums?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—A proposal that the huge reserves to be accumulated under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act be used to underwrite slum clearance and low-cost housing projects in the nation was before social welfare groups here today at the instance of Stanley M. Isaacs, president of the United Neighborhood Houses.

A $30,000,000,000 fund could be made available by this plan to end the slums, Mr Isaacs told the housing section of the welfare council at a meeting at the Russell Sage Foundation here yesterday, when he urged that it was the only feasible alternative to the levying of new taxes or finding new sources of funds if there was to be a "decent standard of housing for the entire nation."

It was clear to all in close touch with the problem, he declared, that the $1,000,000,000 provision for low-rent homes under the Wagner Housing Act now before Congress as a four-year backlog for this work would "only scratch the surface," since New York City alone could properly use this much.

The Social Security reserves could be adapted to the national housing program, Mr. Isaacs held, through 3 per cent federal bonds covering buildings for low-income families, the procedure of expenditure to be patterned after that drafted in the Wagner bill.

The conference placed the council on record for the Wagner bill "in principle," and steps were taken to press for passage of a bill now before the New York Legislature which would empower the city to demolish vacant houses that do not conform to multiple dwelling law standards, and another measure for a $100,000,000 state bond issue for public housing projects.

Organization plans for a Citizens' Housing Council also were reported, with Harold S. Buttenheim, chairman of the council's housing section, director, and Lawrence B. Elliman and Louis D. Lasker, vice chairman.

New Pictures of Moon Taken on Glass Globes

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Carnegie Institution astronomers are making spherical pictures of the earth's nearest neighbor, the moon.

Officials said March 10 Dr. F. E. Wright and Hamilton Wright of the institution's observatory at Mt. Wilson, Calif., are photographing the moon on glass globes instead of flat photographic plates.

The globes are coated with photographic emulsion and pictures of the moon are projected on them. When developed, the globes are expected to give a truer representation of the moon than is possible on flat surfaces.

The Monitor Index

Friday, March 12, 1937

Wonders of Research	5
Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	8
Universal Sonship [With Czech Translation]	
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	10
Radio Timetable	11
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Senate Gets Lawyer's Pro-Court View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—While Judge John P. Devaney, head of the new National Lawyers' Guild, was submitting to the customary question-and-answer process before the Senate Judiciary Committee, in which he asserted national resentment is accumulating against lawyers that might be "worse even than against bankers during the depression," word came that 20,000 of the 30,000 members of the American Bar Association had voted eight to one against Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan.

Judge Devaney said there were approximately 1800 lawyers who participated in forming the Lawyers' Guild.

Senator Norris (Ind. R) Nebraska: I suppose you're still securing new members. What is the response?

Judge Devaney: It has been unusual, overwhelming.

Senator King (D) Utah: Who originated the organization?

Judge Devaney: I think it had been in the minds of some American Bar Association members a long time. Particularly since the association took a position against the child labor amendment.

Senator King: Who was the moving spirit?

Judge Devaney: I was one, Morris Ernst of New York, Frank P. Walsh of New York and several others. It was started before this judiciary plan arose. We had delegates from 38 states and formed a national organization.

Senator King: I presume you believe in the American form of government?

Judge Devaney: Yes.

Senator King: The American people have grown up, have they not, with a regard for an independent judiciary?

Judge Devaney: No doubt. Surely we want a judiciary that is not controlled and is not subservient to anyone.

Senator King: Then because the decision of the court does not meet the approval of a section of the people there is no need for packing the court or changing the judiciary system?

Judge Devaney: I really don't understand what you mean. There might be unpacking as well as packing of a court.

Senator King: Many recent laws have gone into new fields?

Judge Devaney: Yes.

Senator King: In modern conditions of industrial progress it is to be expected there would be more adverse Supreme Court decisions in recent years than in the earlier days of the Republic?

Judge Devaney: Yes.

Senator Burke (D), Neb.: You said in your statement you speak for the "rank and file lawyers"?

Judge Devaney: I think the Guild has that sort of men.

Senator Burke: The lawyers of the country neither affiliated with bar association nor your organization would total well over 100,000?

Judge Devaney: Yes.

Following further questions as to the Guild's membership, the subject turned to constitutional amendments.

Senator Norris: In your discussion regarding an amendment requiring more than majority decisions, do you believe that change could be required by legislative action—by statute?

Judge Devaney: Well, I think that is a practical matter rather than a theoretical question. Chief Justice Hughes in his book said he thought it would require an amendment.

Senator Norris: All that Justice Hughes said was that the matter was in doubt.

Senator O'Mahoney (D) Wyoming: The Supreme Court has shown a constant trend to assume a power to declare acts of Congress and the states unconstitutional, and invade the legislative field. You say there is no unity in Congress behind an amendment. Can you say there is any unity of thought on this bill proposed here?

Senator Devaney: No.

Senator O'Mahoney: Then both proposals have divided support and what we want to do is find a ground for agreement.

Senator Connally (D) of Texas: You're opposed to a 6-to-3 or 7-to-2 requirement on the court because that would let a minority uphold the law?

Senator Devaney: Exactly.

An argument between senators over Judge Devaney's position developed.

Judge Devaney: I do not want a small minority in the Supreme Court to have the right by indirection to deprive us of a law which we need. Let us take, for instance, a law depriving us of our religious liberty. A minority of three, under a six-to-three requirement, could prevent the majority from declaring that law unconstitutional.

Senator O'Mahoney: You stated the right of the majority to have their way in a democracy should not be overruled. Then how do you justify your argument against requiring a two-thirds majority. Do you believe in five-to-four decisions?

Judge Devany: I do.

Senator O'Mahoney: What assurance would we have if this bill should be enacted that the legislative program in which you and I agree would be upheld?

Judge Devaney: I don't think you would have a certainty, but no President ever appointed a justice whose theories ran contrary to his own.

Witness then argued that it would take a long time to ratify an amendment.

Senator O'Mahoney pointed out that 42 state legislatures are now in session and argued that it could be done promptly.

William E. Borah (R) of Idaho was the only committee member not present today. He told a reporter he was opposed to public hearings.

"We know what they're going to say," Senator Borah explained, "and I think the mind of every senator already is made up. If any minds aren't made up, they won't be by any arguments heard by the committee."

Summarizing the high lights of his testimony today, Judge Devaney made four principal points. He argued that:

1. A dangerous "myth of impersonal infallibility" has risen round the Supreme Court, which should be dispelled.

2. The President's plan would solve the situation more easily than other proposals, particularly amendments:

3. Pent-up resentment against lawyers because of "failure to make democracy work in the courthouse" may affect the profession.

4. Respect for the Supreme Court is imperiled by belief they are obstructing social reforms.

Norris Snaps Bands; Chairman Snaps Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 12

The unconscious snapping of a rubber band by Senator George W. Norris today brought the Senate Judiciary Committee to a halt.

Sitting directly in front of one of the microphones in the marble-walled chamber, Senator Norris idly snapped the band against some documents. The noise cracked like a whiplash from amplifiers in all sections of the chamber.

Chairman Ashurst asked the audience "to quit shuffling around, to cease rustling papers and—" here he looked directly at Senator Norris—"to stop snapping rubber bands."

Senator Norris flushed, and put his hands in his pockets.

Royal Visit Awaited By Northern Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—The six northern counties are looking forward eagerly to the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on July 28, following the Coronation celebrations.

Loyal addresses will be presented to the King at the Northern Ireland Parliament House at Stormont and at the Belfast City Hall.

The last visit of a reigning monarch to Belfast was on the occasion of the first opening of the Northern Ireland Parliament in 1921.

Ireland was also visited by King George V less than three weeks after his Coronation.

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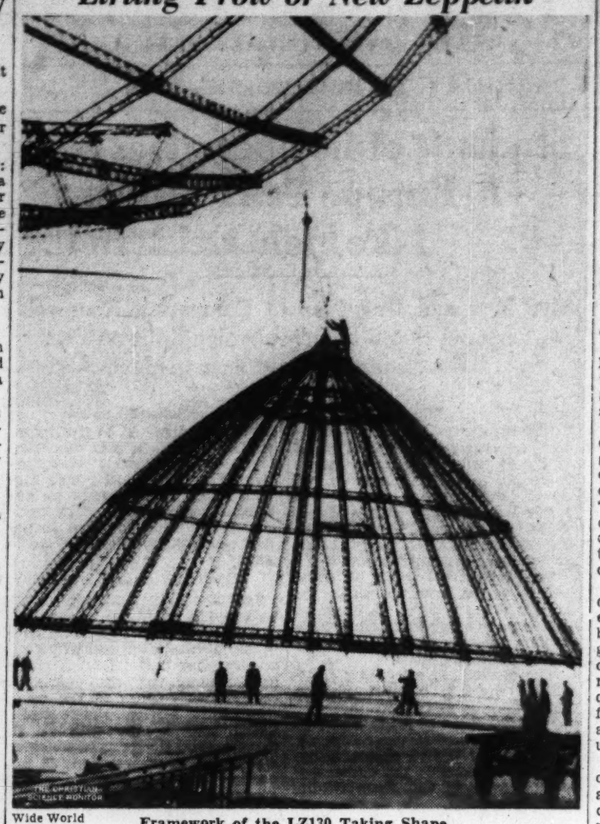
Lifting Prow of New Zeppelin



Wide World

Framework of the LZ130 Taking Shape
Will Be Sister Ship of the Hindenburg

Work is being pushed at the hangars at Friedrichshafen, Ger., on the giant air liner which will share in the trans-Atlantic crossings. The new dirigible, it is expected, will be placed in service by the end of this year.

Record Shows Court Annulments Growing

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 12

Evidence that the Supreme Court has invalidated acts of Congress with increasing frequency in recent years went yesterday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, a witness for President Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization plan, submitted a table to show the number of invalidations in each decade from the court's founding to 1930.

Since October, 1933, the court has ruled against the Government in 12 such cases, as follows:

1790-1800..	0	1860-1870..	4
1800-1810..	1	1870-1880..	9
1810-1820..	0	1880-1890..	5
1820-1830..	0	1890-1900..	5
1830-1840..	0	1900-1910..	9
1840-1850..	0	1910-1920..	7
1850-1860..	1	1920-1930..	19

Lecture on 'Flight' To 'Go on the Road'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—Lecture-demonstrations given in the Franklin Institute are proving so popular and are attracting so many visitors to Philadelphia to see them that some are to be made available for outside bookings. The first one to "go on the road" is "Flight in Nature and Human Flight," which was attended by record-breaking crowds at the institute.

This lecture, which included slow motion movies of various birds in flight, showing wing motions in detail and comparing them to different types of man-made flying machines, was presented at the American Museum of Natural History in New York on March 4 and is now being booked by various schools, clubs and other community organizations.

A feature of the demonstration, which is especially interesting to model airplane builders, is the performance of models in a wind tunnel.

Bar Group Head Sees Threat to Judiciary

DULUTH, Minn., March 12 (AP)—Frederick H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association, in an address here last night asserted President Roosevelt "wants a legislative form of government and not a constitutional type of control."

Speaking before the Eleventh Judicial District Bar Association meeting, he said that under the President's Supreme Court plan "the Judiciary is to be not a third branch of the Government, but a mere attachment to the other two branches of Government." The necessary consequence of the President's proposal, Mr. Stinchfield added, will be an all-powerful central government with the rights of the states entirely subordinated to Congress and the Executive.

Wendel Jury Convicts Two on Kidnap Charges

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Two of five men accused of kidnaping Paul H. Wendel were convicted late yesterday by a Brooklyn jury.

The jury deliberated 52 minutes on the case of Martin Schlossman and Harry Weiss. Another jury a month ago had disagreed.

The end of the affair, a fantastic offshoot to the Lindbergh crime, is still to come. Weiss and Schlossman, and Murray Bleefeld, who pleaded guilty at the first trial, are yet to be sentenced. Judge John J. Fitzgerald set no date for that. The kidnaping penalty in New York State runs from 20 years to life imprisonment.

U. S. Submarine Launched

MARE ISLAND, Calif., March 12 (AP)—The newest United States submarine, the Pompano, slid from the ways here yesterday, Mrs. I. L. Yates, wife of the industrial manager of Mare Island Navy Yard, christened the craft.

Germans to Build Fleet of Airships For Ocean Trade

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Plans by which Germany by 1940 will have a fleet of four modern dirigibles of the Hindenburg type, and which, by then, may be plying regularly between Germany and the United States, South America, the Netherlands Indies and the Far East, have been disclosed by Capt. Ernst Lehmann, commander of the Hindenburg.

In his statement Captain Lehmann explained that technical and economic prerequisites — absolute security, regularity and possible financial profit—have been cleared during the last two years.

It also has been determined, Captain Lehmann said, that the type of airship represented by the Hindenburg has proven most airworthy and will be used as basis for further constructions.

Captain Lehmann announced that the airship LZ 130, now under construction, would be completed by autumn of this year. The LZ 131, of equal size and form, but with extended passenger accommodations, is to be placed on the yards immediately thereafter and the LZ 132, a few months later.

The 1937 schedule of the Zeppelin company lists 12 round-trips of the Hindenburg to Lakehurst, beginning May 3. The service to South America, 15 round-trips, generally conducted with the Graf Zeppelin, will this year be inaugurated with the Hindenburg, March 16.

Norris Offers Way Out

(Continued from Page 1)

ator Norris said at one point. But, he continued, "it is doubtful whether Congress has the constitutional authority to pass an effective law on this subject." He also argued that congressional power to "give relief to agriculture" is "absolutely imperative."

Senator Norris had several proposals of his own for reaching what he thought were the needs of the present judicial situation by legislative means rather than by amendment. He listed eight such measures, the President's proposal for increasing the number of judges being one of them.

"I see no reason why Congress should not pursue its legislative remedies and the remedy by way of constitutional amendment at the same time," he continued. "There is no apparent reason why such a course should not be followed. Congress has not exhausted all its Constitutional authority; it is perfectly reasonable that it should do this and at the same time propose to the legislatures of the states any amendment to the Constitution that may seem desirable."

But for those who oppose "remedies," whether by legislative action or amendment, Senator Norris sounded an ominous warning. Such a stoppage, he declared, would cause the pendulum to swing even farther. He added:

Asking Only Simple Remedies

"We are asking only that the powers given to Congress by the Constitution should be exercised, and, in amendments to the Constitution that are proposed, we are striving only to make the Constitution more democratic, and to give to our people 'domestic tranquillity,' 'the blessings of liberty,' and 'to more fully provide for the general welfare.'

"The present intolerable situation cannot go on indefinitely, and unless some reasonable degree of control is brought about, those who seek to prevent any innovation will find themselves, in the end, in a situation where all authority of any court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, will be taken away."

Judge Devaney's statement was the first given before the Judiciary Committee from an outside organization, and was followed by the customary question-and-answer period in which much of the committee interest is centering.

In essence Judge Devaney sought to give what he represented as the view of "liberal" lawyers, and he purported to find the President's proposal a sort of middle-of-the-road course, and "the most conservative of all the possible changes which have been offered.

If the President's plan were accepted, he argued, the issue would be "finished and done with," whereas a constitutional amendment procedure might drag on for years.

"However interesting that may be to those who wish to see an issue fought out to the bitter end," he said, "it will not be good for the courts. Our courts, our legal traditions can not help but be injured, perhaps irreparably, by becoming a political issue over a long period of years."

Judge Devaney's Conclusion

The conclusion of Judge Devaney's statement was as follows:

"From every point of view, the President's proposal is by far the most conservative remedy available to meet the needs of the public at the present time with the least disturbance to the continuity of our legal traditions and to the preservation of constitutional democracy.

"It keeps the Constitution intact. It keeps the powers of our courts intact. It keeps the legal profession administering the law along the lines it has known.

"If there were necessity for radical change, we might feel justified in making that change. But where there is no necessity for radical change—where the remedy for a human difficulty which has appeared many times before in our history is just as available as ever to meet that difficulty—there is no need for our taking an uncertain leap in the dark."

Lawyer Supports, Author Criticizes, President on Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—President Roosevelt's proposal of changes in the judiciary came up for strong support by Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and author, and equally strong criticism by George E. Sokolsky, author and lecturer, before the League for Political Education at Town Hall here today. The debate was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup.

Mr. Ernst came out in favor of the President's proposal on the basis that what was wanted in the United States was "peace and a decent standard of living."

"The Supreme Court has nullified every attempt of the past decade to get decent living and peace, such as our duly elected representatives have determined they want," he said. "What we have got in effect now is chaos by the vote of a dictator. That dictatorship is being the odd man in the five-to-four Supreme Court decisions.

"I am for adding judges—not because of congestion of the court calendar and the age of the justices, but because we are either going to get out of this muss by this change or with machine guns on street corners. We are either going to have a democratic government and crusade for it or the crusaders for fascism and communism are going to have us."

Mr. Ernst denied that the President's methods were dictatorial and asked if there was more chance of dictatorship by adopting his proposal or by refusing Americans "a decent life."

"The realities of the American scene will terrify one who is not afraid to look at them," he continued. "The 'sit-down' strikes constitute revolutionary tactics, and there are going to be more of them. No militia is going to dare put them down."

Mr. Ernst declared he put his main trust in democratic processes and the safeguards which surround Congress. He came out strongly for an amendment to the Constitution that would define the powers of the Supreme Court, but held that dependence could not be put in an amendment alone, "because only 1,300,000 votes can break any amendment today."

"If you really want democracy," he added, "come along with the President and the Wheeler amendment. With them you have a chance; without them you are going to have chaos."

Mr. Sokolsky contended that the President's proposal constituted "a seizure of unconstitutional powers." "No politician can be trusted," he said, "and especially untrustworthy is a man who says 'trust me' while his chief political lieutenant is conducting a political purge a few miles away. What we want to trust is procedure, regularity and an orderly process of doing things.

"Before the election, the President was challenged on all sides on the subject of the Supreme Court, and he never answered the question. That was the time to give us an answer—not now.

"It may be true that we need a clarifying amendment. I am not arguing that point. What I protest against is the technique in government resorted to by the President. That technique must be defeated. Today that technique is used to confuse us in this issue of the court. Later that technique may be used to drive us into war or suspend newspapers, or usurp other powers.

"We have got to fight these tricks of Government and get back on a basis of intellectual integrity. Then let us sit down and soberly consider the proposal of adjustments that have to be made if this Government is to function socially and economically.

"This should not be done now, but slowly, for I am afraid of nothing being too fast, of the swift processes of revolution and civil strife."

Bar Association Votes to Oppose Changes in Court

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—A majority of the American Bar Association's membership was on record today in opposition to President Roosevelt's proposal "to authorize an increase in the number" of Supreme Court justices.

In a mail referendum to determine the organization's official stand, 16,132 members voted against "the proposal to authorize an increase in the number of justices of the Supreme Court" and 2563 voted for it.

The association's membership is 29,616. Justice Edward T. Fairchild, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and chairman of the board of elections, said last night 19,136 returns have been received, of which 370 were voided because they lacked signatures.

Other proposals covered in the poll and the vote:

"To authorize an increase in the number of justices in the Circuit Court of Appeals and the district courts. For, 4048; against, 14,401.

"Additional authority in connection with transfer of judges from one circuit or district to another. For, 11,462; against, 6837.

"For a proctor for the Supreme Court. For, 10,707; against, 7414.

"To require notice to the Attorney General in all cases involving constitutional question. For, 10,637; against, 7613.

"To allow the Attorney General the right of direct appeal to the Supreme Court on constitutional questions. For, 11,397; against, 6852.

"To extend to Supreme Court justices retirement privileges similar to those granted to judges of the Federal Court of Appeals and district courts. For, 14,482; against, 3419."

The proposal on retirement privileges was enacted into law during the referendum.

Chile Decrees Censorship to Safeguard Its Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — By adopting an internal security law, Chile has fallen in with the general South American tendency to avoid both left and right political extremes and stoutly defend sober republican institutions. Several republics have already legislated in unmistakable terms, and now this country, usually slower and more cautious in this class of law than her neighbors, has reached the point of concentrating a scattered mass of edicts and decrees in a single comprehensive law to safeguard the "internal security of the state."

The essence is to be found in one single word and its immediate context—the prohibition of all activities aiming at the supplanting of the democratic regime. It was only by insistence on this aspect that the Alessandri Government, which drafted the law, secured its confirmation, as both Right and Left elements were hostile to any tampering with constitutional liberties. In the end, Rightist fears of militant communism and Leftist anxiety regarding the spread of fascism made strange bedfellows in the voting chambers and a final 22-18 count in the Senate assured passage of the law in the "cause of democracy."

Propaganda Forbidden

It will behoove many Chileans and foreigners, especially news correspondents, to walk warily from now on, for, apparently, many accepted democratic privileges are to disappear in the sacred cause. Article one says: "Persons will be punished with imprisonment, relegation or exile, with fines from 500 to 5000 pesos," who "propagate by word or speech doctrines tending to destroy by violence the social and political order," who "maintain relations with foreign persons or associations for this purpose," or who "propagate in any way whatsoever false news at home or abroad regarding financial or other matters intended to disturb the order and security of the state."

The law, read article by article, has the appearance of alternate blows at the two political extremes, interspersed occasionally with some clause to remind all concerned that "defense of democracy" is the paramount aim. President Roosevelt's recent emphasis on the role of democracy and his evident sympathy with constitutionally governed states, especially in the Americas, is believed to have swayed several waverers in the voting. The fact that Great Britain, the cradle of democracy, had been forced to restrain shirted fascism also exercised influence.

Uniformed Groups Outlawed

The British pattern was seen in the third article, which prohibits the organization in Chile of "militarized or uniformed parties which have for their object the implantation of any regime other than the democratic." The article immediately following, however, mollifies the large fascist following by prohibiting the "use of flags, emblems, symbols of subversive character"—obviously aimed at the local red guard. The fascists, estimated at 60,000 strong, voluntarily disbanded some months before the law was presented.

Postal authorities are given powers to search mails for unconstitutional propaganda, government officers will lose their jobs and pensions is convicted of "negligence in obeying instructions imparted in grave circumstances"; newspapers may be suspended and editors fined, though not jailed, for printing offensive matter; and there are imprisonment provisions for insulting the President and ministers of state and national emblems.

Another article listed heavy sentences for the promotion of strikes "violating legal dispositions and disturbing public order." State and municipal employees, as well as those employed on public services by semi-fiscal or private companies are forbidden to strike. Foreigners are subjected to deportation without trial if found contravening the law.

Several articles represent Chilean adhesion to the recent police agreement by the Atlantic republics of South America to prevent the entry of extremist agents. No. 21 prohibits the use of firearms or cutting instruments to all who do not belong to military or police forces. The most important change, however, is a revision of court procedure to expedite the trial of this type of case. Definite time limits are given with appeal judges sitting in the courts of first instance and military justice for civilians conspiring in company with service men.

It is argued in favor of the law that it is really little more than the collection and collation in comprehensive form of the many scattered decrees whose validity has been continually challenged. Congressional confirmation of the present measure gives it undeniable constitutional authority; and there is no doubt it will be vigorously enforced.

The official explanation has been accepted by majority opinion—that it is a measure of defensive character, made necessary by existing circumstances and the world situation generally. Other neighboring countries have found it essential to their welfare to adopt defensive legislation, and it is felt that unless similar action is taken in Chile, this country may become a center of unrest and perturbation to the governments of South America.

Naval Constructor Named

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP) — Secretary Swanson designated Capt. William G. Dubose yesterday as chief naval constructor with the rank of rear admiral. He succeeds Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, who has been appointed to the Maritime Commission.

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Genuine Fillet of Sole, lb. 29c
Florida Juice Oranges, doz. 29c, 39c, 49c (Very sweet and juicy)
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Czechoslovak 'Sokols' Celebrate 75th Anniversary

Lovers of physical culture started movement in 1862 which has since extended in a common ideal of efficiency; Membership of 76,000 permeates whole nation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—This year the Czechoslovak "Sokol" Gymnastic Federation is celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding.

The growth of the movement is remarkable. In February, 1862, a few lovers of physical culture met in a Prague high school. That gathering of 75 men was destined to become the nucleus of what is claimed to be the world's greatest gymnastic movement.

For their emblem they chose a flying falcon. Hence the name Sokol, the word for falcon common to all Slavonic peoples. In Slavonic folk songs the falcon is the symbol of heroic manhood. Thus the falcon's feather in the cap of each Sokol stands for physical fitness, nimble mind and tenacity of purpose which are the leading ideals of the movement.

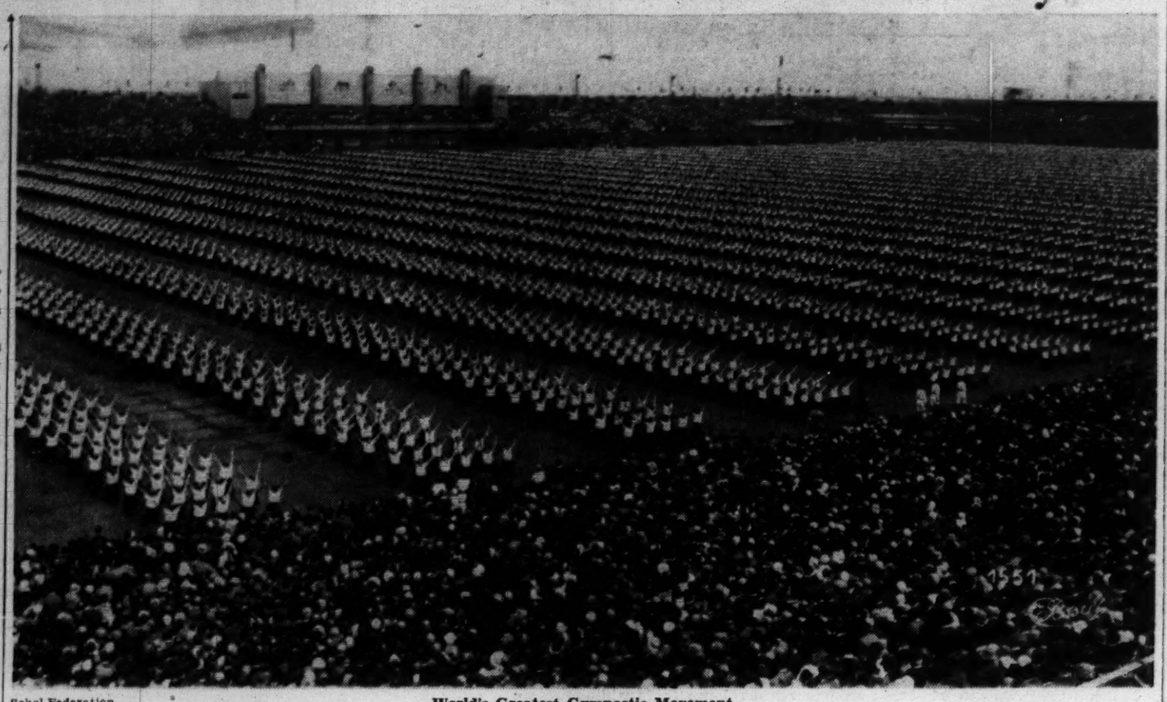
The basis of the Sokol training is systematic physical exercise with and without the usual gymnastic apparatus, designed to promote muscular strength and bodily agility. The Sokol system, complete in itself, as elaborated by Dr. Miroslav Tyrš, professor of Prague University, and founder of the Sokol Federation, has been adopted in all Slavonic countries and also in Russia.

Other Sports

Apart from athletics in recent years some concessions have been made to the growing vogue of sports, especially skiing. But record breaking has never found any favor, the competitive aspect being overshadowed by the basic idea of collective effort and co-operation.

H. G. Wells, Lord Dunsany, Wickham Steed and other distinguished foreigners have been greatly impressed by the democratic movement which has united all classes in the common ideal of health and efficiency. But there is more beneath than the eye can see. From the very beginning great emphasis was laid on the moral education of its members. Voluntary discipline is a distinctive feature of all Sokol training. Disinterestedness is expressed in the terse motto "Ni zisk ni slávu" —"Neither profit nor glory." It is significant that the instructors or monitors who have a special school in Prague regard their responsible work as a sacred trust and do it without any remuneration. A feeling of collective brotherhood which is expressed by addressing each other as brothers and sisters and by using the intimate "thou" form of speech has knit together 760,000 members and like a leaven permeates the spiritual life of the whole country.

The Sokol greeting, "Na zdar"—"Good speed"—has become as common in the country as "Hello" among the Anglo-Saxons.



Sokol Federation

World's Greatest Gymnastic Movement

Sokolesses Show Their Fitness, Precision and Perfection of Movement in This Mighty Pageant at Prague. This "Slet," or Gathering, Brought Together Thousands of Women From All Over Czechoslovakia. Their Kaleidoscopic Drills Have Helped to Make Their Organization Famous

Women's Part

Women have always had an important part in the movement. In fact, it was one of the mainsprings of women's emancipation in Bohemia. Already in 1869 a special women's branch was being managed by women themselves. Today women members form almost half of the total membership. The first Sokol flag was dedicated by Karolina Světlá, a prominent Czech woman novelist.

The Sokol movement has become known throughout the world by the great Sokol festivals which take place in Prague every sixth year in the presence of members of the Government and distinguished foreign visitors. The festivals are designated by the term "slet," which literally means "flocking together."

The main feature of all festivals is the picturesque mass drills executed with utmost precision, yet without stiffness, simultaneously by thousands of members. There are few more imposing sights than the columns of Sokols surging into the large arena, turning and dividing and forming patterns. Kaleidoscopic drills of the Sokolesses in their colored dress performed with grace and dancelike movements are a pleasing and unique sight.

What seems to be done without effort is the fruit of long athletic training in practically every village. From every team the best only are selected for representation at the Prague stadium. This was constructed several years ago up above the green Petřín hill, which commands a beautiful view of Prague. The last festival took place there in 1932 and was a great success.

Joint Celebration

The committee has decided to hold the tenth festival in the summer of 1938, combining it with the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. Hundreds of Sokols throughout the country are now busily engaged in preparations for it. This time the organization work is to be almost entirely entrusted to young workers while the older generation is preparing an exposition of the Cokol work accomplished in the last 75 years.

The "slet" is to take place in June, and it is to be concluded as before on John Huss day, July 6, when a march past will be arranged at the Old City Square by the John Huss monument. The festival is to be held under the aegis of the city of Prague, which is to invite representatives of the capitals of other countries. Delegations of all Slav Sokol organizations are to participate in the festival. Allied governments and the Little Entente armies are also to be represented by delegates.

It is estimated that 70,000 Sokols and Sokolesses are to take part in the gymnastic display in the stadium in which not less than 17,000 are to simultaneously perform their drills.

In New Costume

The juvenile Sokols as well as the Sokolesses are to appear for the first time in a newly designed costume.

An international gymnastic congress is to be held in connection with the festival under the presidency of Dr. Karel Weigner, Rector of the Charles University.

Much interest is shown already in Belgium and the Netherlands, in Yugoslavia and particularly among "Czech" Americans who intend to organize several expeditions to Prague.

Suggestions for mass exercises and dances are being worked out by special committees and a competition for musical accompaniments has been opened, to be submitted to a special Sokol jury. A pageant on a huge scale representing a symbolic and historical scene is again planned.

Owing to the immense popularity of the Sokol movement visitors from the remotest parts of the Republic are to come to Prague for the event. The importance of the movement may be measured by the network of Sokol centers which covers the whole country including Ruthenia. Even in villages one can usually find beside the church and the school a well-built Sokol hall, the rallying point of physical training and adult education of the community.

The country is divided into 50 Sokol administrative districts in which are united almost 3000 clubs. Each local club has an educational adviser who takes care of lectures and libraries.

The headquarters are in Prague. An ancient palace in the suburb Malá Strana, built in renaissance style in the seventeenth century, with a large training ground, was chosen as the central office. Having been once nearly ruined by Austrian military authorities it has been completely restored and tastefully adapted. It contains a large swimming pool and a vast gymnasium, a museum, a picture gallery, a library and reading room. It is now known as Tyrš House.

The Sokol spirit is a constructive force and it has become an important factor in the national life of the Czechs. It has taught them self-discipline and self-reliance. During the World War Sokols formed the basis of the volunteer army which was organized by former President Thomas G. Masaryak in allied countries.

Sokol clubs have also been found in Czech settlements abroad. There are a number of Sokol halls in the United States, in towns where Americans of Bohemian and Slovak descent try to preserve what is most valuable of the old country's traditions.

Italy's Program in Ethiopia Planned to Meet Big War Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—In 1936 Italy conquered a colony six times her own size. In 1937 she intends to organize that colony and begin to make it productive.

This is a task as formidable as the conquest had been and which will again require not only money, human energy and abnegation, but also great foresight and wisdom on the part of the leaders. According to current but unconfirmed reports the campaign has cost this country about $1,000,000,000 at the old rate of exchange and has drained $250,000,000 from the Bank of Italy's gold reserves.

The whole territory is now virtually occupied, it is claimed, even if some small centers of resistance still exist here and there. Guerrilla warfare will probably go on for many years, but it will have no practical importance for the Italian work of settlement. The colonization will go ahead, although all the colonists will have to be soldiers as well as workers. Out of the 300,000 white troops which made war in Ethiopia, some 200,000 have returned home and been demobilized. A professional army of volunteers has been formed to hold the empire. According to regulations approved last September this army consists of 40,000 natives—all volunteers—and 20,000 Italians led by 4300 officers and non-commissioned officers. A total of some 65,000 men, which should be ample to maintain a firm hold over the whole empire, in spite of sporadic uprisings like the recent one in which Viceroy Rodolfo Graziani was wounded.

Roads First Need

This will be the official army of the new empire. But all the workers going to Africa now undergo military training and are equipped like soldiers, wearing a uniform and subject to discipline.

There are already some 120,000 workers in Ethiopia. These will be the future settlers. Their first task will be to build railroads, bridges and houses, and the state will pay their salaries and feed them. But little by little, as living conditions in Ethiopia become better, they will have the first option for land of settlement.

But as nothing can be done in Ethiopia without roads, the building of ways of communication between the main centers—Asmara to Addis Ababa, Assab to Addis Ababa, Gondar to Addis Ababa, Harar to Diredawa and Mogadiscio to Harar—is being pushed ahead feverishly. Some 2000 miles of roads must be completed before the beginning of the next rainy season. This work keeps busy some 50,000 Italian laborers, 70,000 natives and 1000 Italian engineers.

Now that the West and Southwest have been occupied also, more roads will have to be built into those regions which seem to be the most fertile, and also the richest in mineral wealth. A road will be started immediately toward the region of the lakes and another to Gore, Jubo (where platinum is being worked) and Gambela, which is the center of gold mining.

Plans Embryonic

The plans for the development and colonization of Ethiopia are still embryonic. Yet the Duce has taken the matter in his own hands and has continually pushed the work. Experts have recently gone to Ethiopia to study every branch of activity there. Even the Italian Academy has sent representatives to Addis Ababa.

Alesandro Lessona, Minister of Colonies, personally entrusted by Premier Mussolini to examine the problem of colonization in every aspect, made an extensive visit during October and November, reporting to the chief on the situation.

The main questions to be solved are the following: to settle in Ethiopia, as soon as possible, the surplus of Italian population; to prospect the country for minerals and metals which Italy is obliged to import and which she needs for her self-sufficiency program; to organize in Ethiopia a market for Italian production; and to produce in the colony itself goods which could be sold abroad to help the Italian trade balance.

Naturally the first preliminary condition to every one of these branches of activity is the pacification of the country. This is entirely in the hands of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani who goes ahead methodically but swiftly. It is difficult to persuade or force the natives to give their rifles away but the Italians gradually succeed in this object—by intimidation, force, bargains and the like.

No Great Hostility

Reports received from Ethiopia confirm that the peaceful population is not hostile to the Italians, who give them security, money for their products and order which they did not enjoy heretofore. The actual administration does not appear as difficult a problem as some pessimists had forecast it to be.

The settlement of Italians on Ethiopian land has already begun, though on a small scale, of course. The Italian Viceroy seized vast areas of good farming land around the capital—land which belonged to the Negus or some of the feudal courtiers—and offered them for colonization by soldiers who fought during the war. Volunteers came gladly, and two centers of settlers have already been formed, one at Oletta, some 20 miles west of the capital, the other at the village of Sishoftu, in the eastern direction. Both settlements are purposely made quite near to the headquarters of the army, where it is easy to give them protection against any native bandits.

The state will proceed in the case of these pioneers as it has done for the reclaimed land of the Pontine Marshes, near Rome. Plots of land are allotted to them—25 acres for each family—which in future will become their property. First of all, they will have to build houses for themselves in order to be able to have their women join them. And most Italians are good manual workmen and can be masons and roadbuilders as well as farmers. Another center of settlement will soon be formed at Gondar, near Lake Tana.

In the Duce's view, it is essential to send women to Ethiopia as soon as possible, which means as soon as areas of settlement have been pacified and housing conditions improved. At present only high officials who have decent apartments at Addis Ababa, Asmara or some other important center have been allowed to take over their wives. The migration of women to Ethiopia is soon to start. The steamer Colombo left Genoa on Feb. 23 with 1400 Italian wives going out to Ethiopia to join their husbands.

Nothing concrete has been done yet for the prospecting of Ethiopia's mineral wealth. The Fascist Confederation of Industrialists has opened an office for Italian East Africa, and this office has in turn organized 13 joint stock companies, the most important being the Ethiopian Company of Engineers and Mining Industrialists with a capital of 10,000,000 lire ($500,000), capable of being raised to 50,000,000 lire. But the actual exploration of the soil can only begin when pacification is completed and it is possible for engineers and workmen to travel through the country without danger of being killed from ambush.

Mussolini Lands On Libyan Coast For Empire Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 12—Having crossed the Mediterranean on board one of Italy's most modern cruisers, and escorted by Italy's finest warships, Premier Mussolini landed this morning at Tobruk, the Libyan coast town nearest the Egyptian frontier, on a ten-day visit to Libya which was conquered from Turkey a quarter of a century ago.

Concentration of large naval forces along the Libyan coast, maneuvers of the Italian fleet under the inspection of the Duce himself, elaborate festivals arranged in his honor and the ceremony of girding the founder of the "Italian Empire" with the sword of Islam, which is to be performed at Tripoli, capital of Libya Italiana, by one of the descendants of the Arab dynasty which once ruled over Tripoli —all indicate that the aim of the Duce's trip to northern Africa is to convey to the world and to the Mediterranean powers in particular a demonstration of Fascist Italy's naval and military might on that sea and to establish close friendship with the Islamic world.

It is stressed here, however, that the latest manifestation of Italian policy in the Mediterranean is not a challenge or threat to other powers. By the Anglo-Italian declaration of January last, Italy pledged herself to maintain and to respect the status quo in the Mediterranean, and Italy, it is declared, has no intention or desire to depart from that policy.

At the same time, she wants to emphasize both her increased prestige in the Mediterranean and to insure her defense in a sea which is of vital interest to her, not only for her own security, but because it is the only route to her imperial possessions in Africa.

Accused in Lynching Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 12 (AP)—The State filed impeachment proceedings in the Alabama Supreme Court March 9 against Sheriff J. L. Corbitt of Henry county, charging him with "willful neglect" of Wesley Johnson, Negro, taken from jail at Abbeville and lynched last month. The case, filed by Attorney General A. A. Carmichael at the direction of Gov. Bibb Graves, was set for hearing May 3.

Big British Navy To Warn Against Sea Route Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12—The British Government's resolve to reassure the Dominions at the coming Imperial Conference of its ability effectually to fulfill its share of the defense program for safeguarding Empire sea routes is seen in Sir Samuel Hoare's confident statement in the naval estimates debate in the House of Commons.

Informed comment here today thus emphasizes the insistence of the British First Lord of the Admiralty upon the "vital importance" of the Singapore naval base as a factor in helping Britain's task of protecting the trade communications in both hemispheres, "particularly through the narrow seas," a reference to the Mediterranean being understood.

The cheers of the Conservatives which greeted Sir Samuel's declaration that henceforth there could be no rivalry between the American and British navies, nor any race between German and British sea armaments, were significant of the direction in which public opinion here is moving.

In this connection much satisfaction is expressed at the pacific nature of yesterday's debate in the Japanese Diet at Tokyo as indicating improvement in the international situation in the Eastern Hemisphere.

The Times today even sees the prospect of a beginning of a change for the better in the entire Far Eastern situation where it remarks Japanese diplomacy has hitherto been a "prisoner rather than an ally of a powerful military clique."

Lloyd George Demands Adequate 'Food Front' In Defense Program

LONDON, March 12 (AP) — Mr. David Lloyd George, Great Britain's war-time Prime Minister, warned of the food peril in any new war in a dramatic return to Parliament today.

The veteran of many Parliaments held the House of Commons in close attention from start to finish of his 40-minute appeal.

The Government, he charged, is spending $7,500,000,000 in preparation for war, but is neglecting the weakest link in its chain of defenses —the food front, which almost caused the Empire's downfall in the World War. He therefore demanded that more workers be returned to the land.

Speaking from the first Opposition bench, he also impored Parliament to help the "black areas of distress." He urged a more adequate, more concerted plan to deal with the recurring waves of unemployment.

"The food front," he warned, "nearly brought us down in the war. It was food shortage that brought down Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. It nearly brought us down before them. Had it not been for sea power we could not have stood it 18 months. It was a gamble whether Germany would be starved first or Britain."

Mr. Lloyd George warned that another war, fought with vastly strengthened sea power on both sides, might make the reliance on home food sources even more vital.

Sir Josiah Stamp Sees Hope In New Exchange Technique

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 12—One of the most hopeful signs on the international horizon is the new technique being worked out in the management of international exchange, according to Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England, whose voice came across the ocean in a radio address to several thousand women assembled in Chicago yesterday.

"Now that we have some prospect of a real effort to maintain international stability in exchanges," declared the British economist, "we ought to be less frightened about trade and begin to take off many of the unnecessary restrictions. This will quicken the flow of international trade, especially if that object is also pursued by special agreements. We hope that we will soon be able to trade internationally without so many artificial aids and special arrangements. When this freer trade comes about, it is surprising how helpful it is to the international political situation and to a common understanding."

Sir Josiah reviewed the tripartite understanding recently made, when France devalued the franc, whereby the three countries tried for a period to maintain certain equalities of the three currencies. He impressed upon the Woman Congress the importance of this understanding between the three nations and said that if "exchange equalization accounts are worked intelligently in co-operation they are very powerful for good, but if they are worked in ignorance of each other's policy or merely to defend personal interests and not to secure a common end they will be a great danger."

At last night's sessio nof the Woman Congress, Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, told the women that while President Roosevelt was planning to reorganize the executive departments of the Government, she considered it a good time to try again for a secretary of education in the President's Cabinet.

"An opportunity to give education a place in the Federal Government commensurate with its importance in the maintenance of our democratic ideals is now under consideration by the President and the Congress of the United States," said Miss Williams. "If we fail to take advantage of this opportunity to make our demands effective, in my opinion, no second chance will come in this generation. If the schools of this country are to avoid another devastating experience through which we have just passed—and in some areas are still passing—a sound federal policy embracing both financial assistance and vigorous leadership must be forthcoming."

A change of opinion in various sections of the country was noted by Miss Williams. For many years, she said, the strongest opposition had come from the New England States and from a part of the South. Influenced by the economic depression, however, she said, this sentiment has about-faced.

"No one in the field of education today occupies a position that automatically insures attention to his words when he cites the problems of the schools," said Miss Williams. "A secretary of education would command such attention. He would have no power to require educational reform, but he would be able to keep the major problems of education before the people even as the secretaries of commerce, labor, and agriculture focus attention upon the problems of their interests."

Trackless Trolley Plan Beaten at Seattle Polls

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12 (AP)—Seattle's streetcars will stay on the tracks. A proposal to replace them with trackless trolleys as part of a $12,500,000 program was rejected by the voters, 53,501 to 39,069.

Mayor John F. Dore opposed the proposal as a "wicked swindle." Mayor Dore gained a majority in the council elections and the New Order of Cincinnatus, a young men's political organization, lost. A race betwen a streetcar and a trackless trolley, in which the latter won, enlivened the pre-election campaign.

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Green Plans Vigorous Drive To Offset Gains by C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, returned here today from a hurried inspection tour of his field forces in the Middle West and gave orders for initiating immediately a vigorous organizing campaign thoughout the country in an effort to meet the competition of the Committee for Industrial Organization and keep the A. F. of L. in the lead of the American labor movement.

The federation is to compete not only by extending membership in its old craft unions, but will also try to meet the C. I. O. on its own ground by forming industrial unions wherever that course seems necessary to halt the current advances of the rival organization.

Mr. Green's decision to call for an advance instead of standing aside and permitting the C. I. O. to organize mass labor unchallenged is part of a general tone of aggressiveness now pervading A. F. of L. headquarters which has already made itself felt in other directions.

This same factor, it was learned today, was behind the publication by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, of an open letter to James H. Rand, president of Remington Rand, Inc., yesterday, summoning him to a conference in her office here on March 18, to consider renewal of negotiations over the strike which has been in progress in several of his plants since last spring and is still unsettled. The strike was called by a union affiliate of the A. F. of L.

The strike has never been more than partially effective and has not been pressed with the vigor which has characterized recent efforts of C. I. O. forces in the automobile and steel industries. Negotiations for a settlement have been in abeyance, due to the inability of government or labor representatives to locate Mr. Rand himself for over a month. The A. F. of L. has finally insisted that Miss Perkins make unusual efforts to locate him and seek to bring about negotiation. The letter partakes, therefore, something of the nature of an advertisement in the personal column of a newspaper. Private letters to Mr. Rand have brought no response. Miss Perkins concluded her letter saying:

"I am making this letter public because I know that it should reach you through news channels."

New Guffey Coal Bill

Another development significant to the general labor situation is passage of a new Guffey-Vinson "Little NRA" coal bill by the House which late yesterday gave its approval by almost uncontested voice vote and sent the measure to the Senate where early action is expected.

The measure lacks the wage, hour and labor provisions of the original Guffey act outlawed by the Supreme Court for such provisions, but nevertheless represents legislative pressure by the C. I. O. forces who have continued to seek control machinery for the coal industry which will enable it to pay the high wages which the United Mine Workers—leading C. I. O. union—hope to obtain in the new contracts now being negotiated with the coal operators.

The bill, as passed by the House, provides a code for producers, enforceable through a penalty tax of 19½ per cent; regulation of trade practices; price fixing, and an excise tax to finance administration. Without such machinery for keeping the industry under control, it is argued, it cannot possibly meet the wage and hour demands of the union. Therefore John Lewis and C. I. O. forces have been prominent in the drive to obtain such legislation which is one aspect of their manifold activities.

Green Rallies Forces

Mr. Green's marching orders for the A. F. of L. were delivered after a trip during which he inspected particularly the Ohio-Indiana Illinois labor front in which the C. I. O. forces are reported making extensive inroads into the federation organization and threatening to take away from the older organization the bulk of its following. Entire state and big city units are understood to be on the verge of transferring their allegiance to the C. I. O.

Whether a drastic eviction of all units with C. I. O. leanings from the federation will immediately be undertaken is not clear. Mr. Green is considering the calling of an emergency convention of the federation to take such a step, but it is not yet fully decided. It is the thought of some of his followers that an energetic organizing campaign would win back the allegiance of some groups which are thinking of leaving reluctantly merely because the C. I. O. has been a more vigorous organization.

While such subjects were in the forefront at federation headquarters, C. I. O. spokesmen declined to discuss in any way the rivalry between the two labor groups and limited their public expressions to an announcement that they would propose an international agreement regulating working hours in textile mills at the World Textile Conference which will open here on April 2.

The C. I. O. believes that it would be futile to recommend establishment of an international minimum wage because of the differences in money and labor costs throughout the world. But the labor organization feels that much could be accomplished if leading textile nations could be induced to sign treaties establishing a world-wide 40-hour work week or even a shorter limitation upon employees' working hours.

The United Textile Workers, C. I. O. affiliate, is working on a report which will be submitted to the tripartite preparatory textile conference which 200 delegates are expected to attend. John C. Winant, former chairman of the Social Security Board, will be one of this country's conferees. The United States Department of Labor will be in charge of the discussions.

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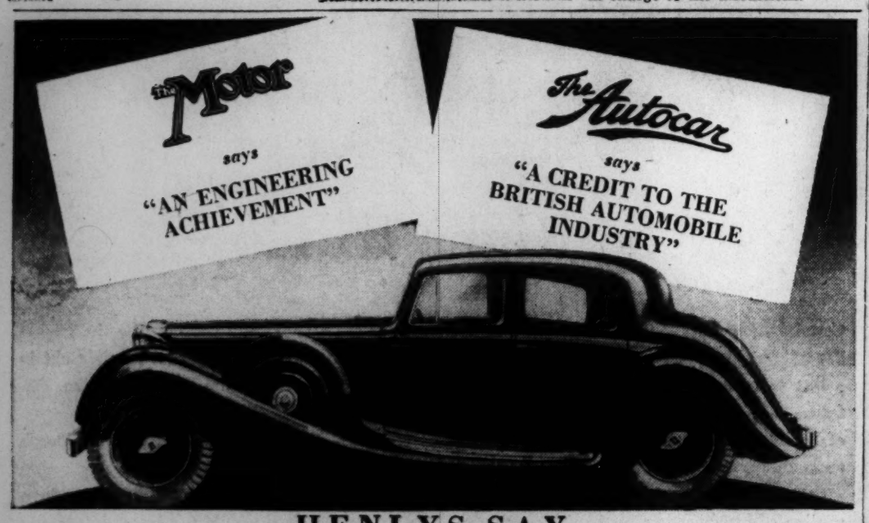

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C. I. O. Union Wins Major Demands In Aircraft Dispute

LOS ANGELES, March 12 (AP)—Management of the world's largest aircraft factory, Douglas, announced yesterday it had granted virtually all demands of its striking employees and expressed willingness to grant further concessions to a striking C. I. O. union as a Superior Court Judge here ruled sit-downs upon an employer's property are illegal.

Judge Emmett Wilson made the ruling in the pie shop sit-down strike here.

He still has under advisement the question of whether criminal charges against 350 Douglas sit-downers are invalid, as union attorneys contend.

Donald Douglas, president of the Santa Monica airplane factory, told a mass meeting of some 3000 employees the company will accept the United Automobile Workers of America, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, as collective bargaining agent for its members.

Explains Settlement

A post-settlement statement by Mr. Douglas said:

"The C. I. O. has gained nothing by the strike that could not have been gained peacefully. I have always maintained my willingness to deal with any group or any individuals regarding wages and working conditions."

Mr. Douglas said all demands of the strikers except a $6-a-week pay increase and unconditional reinstatement of indicted sit-downers are acceptable. Those indicted, however, Mr. Douglas said, would retain their seniority ratings when they are cleared of trespass conspiracy charges or the indictments are dropped. Negotiations are continuing.

40-Hour Week

In the Douglas negotiations, a 5-day, 40-hour week was agreed to, with time and a half for overtime and double time on Saturdays and holidays.

Douglas Aircraft Company and its subsidiary, Northrop Corporation, granted 5 cents an hour blanket wage increases when they reopened March 1 after shutdowns because of sit-down strikes in each plant.

Northrop later agreed to recognize U. A. W. A. as bargaining agent for its members, which a recent election at the plant showed were 61 per cent of the 1095 employees.

In ruling against sit-downs in the pie shop case, Judge Wilson said:

"The right of an employee to be upon his employer's premises is by reason of his employment therein. When the employment ceases, his right to remain upon the premises is no longer that of an employee and his privileges are no greater than those of members of the general public."

Imperial Conference Agenda

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, March 12

Empire defense is placed foremost on the agenda of the Imperial Conference to open in London on May 14, two days after the coronation of King George VI.

The agenda was made public yesterday in Ottawa and other Dominion capitals simultaneously with its delivery in Parliament.

Official announcement of the agenda includes:

1. Foreign Affairs and Defense.
2. Constitutional Questions.
3. Trade, Shipping and Air Communications and Allied Questions.

On constitutional questions, subjects for consideration are matters relating to nationality, treaty procedure, the international status of members of the British Commonwealth and channels of communication. Arrangements have been made for preparatory work by officials on these points before the main conference opens.

As regards trade, shipping and air communications and allied questions, the following will be main headings:

1. General review of the progress of empire trade and questions arising therefrom.
2. Review of the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and other intra-imperial organizations in the economic sphere.
3. General questions arising in connection with shipping policy, including a review of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee.
4. Civil air communications.

More Increases in Steel Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 12—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation today fell in line behind its giant competitor, the United States Steel, by granting wage increases to 22,000 workers.

At the Aliquippa works of the Jones & Laughlin Corporation employee representatives announced that the company had granted a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase effective March 16. Official company sources confirmed the statement and said the raise also included the South Side works.

Under the announcement, common labor will get 10 cents an hour more. The new rate will be 62½ cents an hour, as against the previous 52½ cents. A 40-hour week was announced with time and a half pay for all work in excess of 40 hours.

Vacations Provided

The company granted vacations on the basis of that in force in 1936—one week for all employees having five years or more continuous service. Vacations also apply to common labor.

Jones & Laughlin has bargained up to now solely with its own employee representatives, or company union. No recognition has been made of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization contingent.

In this respect Jones & Laughlin is playing a hand strikingly different from that of Carnegie-Illinois, which recently signed a one-year pact with the Lewis-inspired Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Meanwhile employee representatives of Carnegie-Illinois were pushing arrangements for building a new union in opposition to the Lewis group. They will seek a signed contract with the company and equal recognition with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Union Claims Gains

Philip Clowes, sub-regional director in the Allegheny Valley district, announced that employee representatives in the Vandergrift plant at Carnegie-Illinois were continuing to bolt to the Lewis oganization. He said that the Committee for Industrial Organization now represents 70 per cent of the 3400 employees.

It was in the Vandergrift, traditionally a non-union town, that Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's former Governor, several years ago, was refused the right to speak in a hall. She finally addressed an open air meeting of workers, in the interests of unionization, while 200 state police ordered to the scene by the Governor, prevented local authorities from breaking up the meeting.

Developments in Auto Strike

DETROIT, March 12 (AP)—Rephrasing certain portions of an accord between General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America apparently was the chief task to be completed before representatives of each sign it.

The formal affixing of signatures was delayed at least a day when the union said General Motors had made some changes in the final draft and insisted that "original phraseology" be restored. There also were counter-charges of violations of the Feb. 11 truce.

Both sides indicated the delay did not signify a serious hitch in the negotiations, which opened Feb. 16 to compose differences left unsettled in the truce that terminated the widespread strikes in the corporation's plants.

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, announced that "we're not going to sign anything until union delegates have voted on it."

More than 200 representatives of union locals have been called to meet here tomorrow to ratify final settlement of strike issues.

Harvey Campbell, secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce, noting strikes affecting thousands of automobile workers and added hundreds of employees in unrelated industries, telegraphed Gov. Frank Murphy a request for a conference of law enforcement agencies in the Detroit area to draft a "militant program."

His telegram said: "Suggest militant program based upon co-ordinated resources and individuals cooperating under existing adequate laws. Present intolerable situation not only deplorable for individuals affected by strikes but for general public."

A conference between the Chrysler Corporation, whose Detroit plants have been closed since Monday by sit-down strikes, and the U. A. W. A. proceeded, apparently with little if any progress, as they awaited action in circuit court tomorrow upon the company's petition for an injunction against the strikers and union leaders.

Hands Off by Murphy

Gov. Frank Murphy planned to return to Detroit from the state capital, Lansing, for the week end, but he indicated that the trip was purely personal. He said yesterday he had no intention of intervening in the Chrysler labor dispute.

There were no signs of a resumption of conversations between the union and the Hudson Motor Car Company, whose plants also are held by sit-down strikers, leaving 10,000 workers idle. The management rejected the request of the U. A. W. A. for sole collective bargaining rights.

Strikers still possessed the Reo Motor Car Company's plant at Lansing. Three fourths of the 2200 idle employees were estimated to be remaining inside. There, too, the company rejected the U. A. W. A.'s request for exclusive bargaining rights. Engineers designing new models were permitted to continue their work.

More than 200 delegates from union locals in various plants are to assemble here tomorrow to ratify the General Motors-union compact.

Martin Attends Parley

Mr. Martin joined in the Chrysler conference yesterday and said the company turned down the union's offer to prove in an election that it represents a majority of the employees.

"Here is another astonishing example of the unyielding dictatorship of industry," said Mr. Martin. He added that corporation officials "can come into no court with clean hands as long as they refuse to obey the law by which they now seek an injunction."

"All we are interested in now," remarked B. E. Hutchinson, Chrysler finance chairman, "is the law on illegal possession of other people's property."

Deputy sheriffs read the Circuit Court's "show cause" order to strikes in some of the plants late yesterday and also at the U. A. W. A. headquarters.

Reporter Settles Shoe Store Strike He Went to Cover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 12—Reporting the news and settling labor disputes are all a part of the day's work for Raymond Zimmerman, of the staff of the New Brunswick Daily Home News, it was revealed today with the announcement that as a result of his mediation efforts a strike of salesmen in the Albert Mistrial shoe store here had been settled.

Clerks in the establishment walked out yesterday, demanding more pay and better working hours and charging that the shop manager was "domineering." After talking their case over, the salesmen telephoned to the Daily Home News for a reporter, to whom they wanted to tell their trouble, believing this might win public opinion to their side. Mr. Zimmerman was assigned to the "story."

After hearing the salesmen's side of the ispute, the reporter saw Mr. Mistrial and presented the salesmen's case. The shop owner said he was willing to talk matters over with the strikers, whereupon Mr. Zimmerman brought them together. The result was two-fold. There was an amicable settlement of the dispute and Mr. Zimmerman had a new and unexpected lead for his "story."

San Francisco Painter Wins National Art Prize

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A San Francisco artist was named recipient last night of one of the major awards of the National Academy of design. For his painting "Girl in Black" Charles Stafford Duncan was given the Altman prize of $700 for a figure painted by an American-born citizen.

Sidney Laufman of New York won the Altman prize of $700 for a landscape by an American-born citizen. Rockwell Kent won the Edwin Palmer memorial prize for the best marine painting.

Pay in Packing Plants

RICHMOND, Va., March 12—Local packers said here yesterday that, while Richmond employees were not directly affected by the wage increase of nine cents an hour announced in Chicago Tuesday, all had received substantial increases during the past four months. The increases here, A. D. Watson, manager of the local plant of Wilson and Company said, have been granted on various terms based on service and efficiency of the individual. There was no horizontal increase, he said, but he estimated that the piece workers in the Richmond plant had generally shared in an increase of approximately 10 per cent.

U. S. 'Comments' On Sharp Attacks In German Press

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—United States Ambassador William E. Dodd explained to the German Foreign Minister today that German press attacks on United States citizens and conditions tend to "becloud German-American relations."

Without demanding a formal apology for remarks by German newspapers anent the international "LaGuardia incident," the Ambassador visited Foreign Minister Baron Constantin von Neurath on instructions from Washington and called his attention to the published matter.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The United States Government, it was learned here yesterday, instructed its Embassy at Berlin to call the attention of the German Foreign Office to the recent outburst of abusive criticism of America in the German press which resulted there following derogatory remarks by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York about Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

No formal protest to the German Government is involved in the instructions. But the American Ambassador was to make "emphatic comment" to the Foreign Office on the German press references, the worst of which are regarded as unprintable in the American press.

No Apology Given

Carrying the controversy aroused by Mayor LaGuardia another step emphasizes a growing irritation on both sides in the relations between Germany and the United States which has during the past week reached the point of necessitating use of the diplomatic machinery of the two countries.

Germany protested strongly the original LaGuardia remarks and secured in return an "expression of regret" from the State Department. But the formal "apology" which was demanded in the German press according to cabled news reports was not accorded and it was made quite clear in State Department circles that an important distinction exists between an "apology" and "an expression of regret."

The situation is not to be construed as a serious diplomatic incident and its significance can easily be exaggerated. But it is considered important among diplomatic observers here as indicating the gulf which exists between the present German viewpoint and the political philosophy expressed in the American system, a gulf which has long been reflected in private expressions of disapproval and which has now finally emerged in a series of official diplomatic representations.

Semi-Official Character

One explanation of the concern felt by the State Department is that the attacks on America take on an almost semi-official character in the German press.

While personal expressions by a city official like Mayor LaGuardia cannot, under American guarantees of free speech, be construed as reflecting the view of the American Government, the German statements are placed in a different category.

In the Reich, the newspapers are strictly controlled. They are not permitted to publish anything out of consonance with Government policy. Hence the sharp German criticism of the United States is, in view of the State Department, difficult to divorce from the official attitude of the Reich's Government itself.

Official View

The inevitable effect of such incidents, it is felt here, is to reduce the extent of public sympathy in the United States for Germany. There is no actual resentment in State Department circles. But the fact is not overlooked that the German newspaper which was most outspoken in its anti-American criticisms is an official spokesman, a consideration which had weight in determining the Administration here to call its expressions of opinion formally to the attention of the German Foreign Office.

In short, the feeling here is that while the German official protest was to be expected, the subsequent press campaign of vituperation has seriously damaged such incipient improvement in German-American relations as was possible. It is recalled that when Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago was running for re-election, his extreme charges against King George V of Great Britain were dismissed with a smile by the British authorities, and it is pointed out that Mayor La Guardia, too, is running for re-election, and his statements thus are discounted as political campaign utterances.

Workers Back Bill To Ban Sit-Downs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12—Adoption of the bill now before the Maryland legislature to outlaw sit-down strikes by defining them as specifically included under the trespass laws is being urged by a group of Chevrolet-Fisher Body workers who said they represented about 2400 of all the employees of General Motors in Baltimore.

"We are not opposed to any union," declared one of the group, "but we are opposed solidly to the illegal possession or destruction of anyone's property. We know what it did to us when sit-down strikers in Detroit shut off our materials, shut our plant down and threw us out of work."

Earle for Court Inquiry

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 12 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle signed a bill calling for investigation of Pennsylvania courts March 7. The Governor said he hoped "that this investigation will finally establish or disprove accusations against certain members of the judiciary so that public confidence in our courts may be maintained."

Business Women to Honor Men At Achievement Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—For the last time the 1500 clubs in the National Federation of Business and Professional Women will celebrate national business women's week from March 14 to 20. Beginning with October, 1938, the federation will substitute public relations week in an effort to enlist the co-operation of all types of men's and women's local clubs in projects for community and national betterment.

National business women's week was started as a means of focusing public attention on the dignity and permanence of women's employment and in an attempt to widen their occupational opportunities. Now the federation regards its task as in a measure completed and as an indication of the new order of things the New York League of Business and Professional Women is turning its annual achievement dinner on March 18th into a recognition of men who by their liberal attitude toward women in business have helped to open up avenues of gainful occupation for women and who have afforded opportunities for women to go forward in the fields of business and the professions.

To Honor 17 Men

Seventeen men are to receive scrolls of honor at the hands of eight local club presidents—Dean Norris A. Brisco of New York University, Henry Bruere of the Bowery Savings Bank, H. Austin Clemmer of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Lewis W. Fairchild of Fairchild Publications, Robert A. Gantt of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, James L. Kilpatrick of the New York Telephone Company, Lenox R. Lohr of National Broadcasting Company, Kenneth Mygatt of Raymond Whitcomb, Conde Nast of the Nast Publications, Walter W. Price of Abbott, Proctor and Paine, David H. McAlphin Pyle of United Hospitals, Ogden Reid of the New York Herald Tribune, Samuel W. Reyburn of the Retail Drygoods Associations, Fred H. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League, John Sloane of W. and J. Sloane and Thomas J. Watson of International Business Machines.

Miss Emma Dot Patridge, who when she was executive secretary of the national federation started the week, will be honorary chairman of the dinner, which she also originated.

Although the federation will widen its contribution to public service, it will also continue to work in its own field. Four projects of special interest to women are to be spotlighted this year, the need for more well-equipped, trained women in public service, better educational opportunities in communities, women on juries, and maintenance and extension of the merit system in federal and state employment.

In a message from the White House, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a member of the federation, will call attention to still another of its tasks, that of providing opportunities for gainful employment of youth and of women over 40 years old.

Mrs. Roosevelt says, "There is too much risk to the future in a civilization which does not offer opportunity for youth to establish work habits and an independent existence when the educational period has come to an end. Secondly, there is too much potential ability in women over 40 for us to sit back and see it all wasted by unemployment."

Campaign Outlined

The federation's immediate campaign to protect the right of women to work is the subject of a message which is being sent throughout the federation by the national president, Miss Charl Williams of Washington. Protesting the opposition to women working which was reflected in answers to a poll taken by the American Institute of Public Opinion, Miss Williams has listed an honor roll of married women who are making a contribution to the world of public affairs, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins, Miss Mary Dillon as president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, Mrs. Nell Donnelly of Missouri, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Mrs. John S. Sheppard, Miss Amelia Earhart, and Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch as head of Greenwich House, New York City.

Miss Williams pointed out that most women work because they must and quoted figures gathered by the National Education Association showing that the average number of dependents for teachers is 2.4 for women and 3.7 for men, with women's salaries averaging $1849 and men's salaries $2249.

A radio speech prepared at the federation headquarters in New York City will be read over a number of local broadcasting stations, stating that the federation was organized in 1918 to advance the economic status of business and professional women and that it has met the needs of its members by providing legislative techniques, a program of legislative action, an opportunity to serve local communities, an interest in civic problems and information on occupational trends. For six years it has been working on a 10-year objective to train its members for economic leadership. Following its ideal of at least a high school education for every business girl it has in operation 700 educational funds which make scholarship loans.

The radio addresses will show that the organization is concerned with broad phases of human progress rather than with selfish legislation for its own group and that it advocates legislative reforms for the good of men as well as women workers.

As a result of public relations dinners given during business women's week educational funds have been established, community projects furthered, scholarship funds started, and vocational guidance conferences arranged.

In 1934 "confidence" was the slogan for the week and the federation aimed to reduce the depression by finding jobs for 10,000 "white collar" women. The 1935 week featured "economic security for all" with the clubs emphasizing unemployment insurance, better government, security through crime control, and the relationship of the tax dollar to security.

The 1936 theme was "effective democracy" and 21 states co-operated in an essay contest on "What I would do if I were mayor or city manager," the purpose of which was to set people thinking about their city government. In addition eight states conducted good citizenship institutes to interest first voters in government.

Co-operatives

(Continued from Page 1)

funeral, housing, electrical, credit and banking. A 400-page volume is devoted to analysis of methods and results of co-operation in the various countries.

Summing up, the group took a middle-of-the-road course. "From the things we learned and the figures we gathered could be woven an Aladdin tale of co-operative success. From a different selection of material could be built a story of co-operative blunders and mistakes and class antagonism.

"It has been our task to tell the story fairly, to picture accurately a movement that has its full share of human errors, but that has brought new hope, new pride of ownership, higher standards of living, to a substantial portion of the people of western Europe."

Found to Encourage Thrift

In all the countries covered, the commission found, co-operative enterprise is credited with encouraging family budgeting, thrift and savings; with holding down or reducing retail prices; with helping to stabilize industry through its known demands on production; and with spreading economic knowledge and a democratic spirit among the population.

The main report was signed by all members of the commission, which included Jacob Baker, assistant WPA administrator; Leland Olds, secretary of the New York State Power Association; Charles E. Stuart, an official of the Export-Import Bank; Robin Hood, secretary-treasurer of the National Co-operative Council; Miss Emily Bates, official of a Kansas City federation of farm co-operatives, and Clifford V. Gregory, farm magazine editor.

In addition, each member contributed his individual comment on the prospects of the co-operative movement in America. Mr. Stuart especially stressed that the movement should be allowed to grow naturally.

He said: "I feel that artificially stimulated co-operative movements are likely to be highly destructive and of small benefit, and that any development should come about through a gradual process of evolution."

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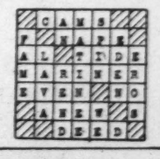

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Planes of Much Higher Speed Studied in Research 'Labs'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Just how close aeronautical research is to the design of airplanes of much higher speeds than present-day types, was revealed today by Eastman N. Jacobs, aeronautical engineer at the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics laboratory at Langley Field, in a talk at one of two simultaneous morning sessions of the national aeronautic meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers here.

Mr. Jacobs, who has made studies of air flow over wing surfaces, hinted in the conclusion of his talk that a hypothetical airplane designed to take advantage of the air flow over its surfaces showed remarkable performance in laboratory tunnel tests. Whether such a plane can ever be built depends upon more research. The whole problem has attracted the attention of many prominent mathematical physicists without much satisfactory result.

In the same session H. D. Fowler of the Glenn Martin Company of Baltimore described the operation and installation problems of his "Fowler flaps," devices which when placed on the trailing edge of an airplane wing provide better takeoffs, climbs and safer landings, he claimed.

At the other morning session devoted to "engines," W. L. Losson of Wright Aeronautical revealed phases of his work in engine carburetion for long-range flight. His efforts are related to the substratosphere trans-Atlantic plane recently announced by Pan American Airways which will be powered by Wright engines.

Prof. C. S. Draper of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a joint paper prepared by him, Prof. G. P. Bentley, also of M. I. T., and H. H. Willis of Sperry Gyroscope, revealed at the evening session yesterday how an airplane was made to record its own vibrations. His "pick up" device which is substantially related to the principles of the electro-magnetic pickup for phonograph records, incidentally has provided a much wanted laboratory tool for study of vibration. Several noted engineers in the discussion period later publicly thanked the three researchers for their work in vibration pick up.

The even more difficult problems of measuring vibration in rapidly whirling propeller blades was presented in a paper prepared by F. H. Caldwell, winner of the Reed award for 1936, and read by C. H. Chatfield, director of research at Hamilton Standard Propeller, Hartford, Conn. Heretofore practically no devices existed for measuring vibration in propellers. Mr. Caldwell's researches are in effect another tool from which progress can now be made to collecting data.

Films shown later taken at aeronautical laboratories in England, Italy and Germany showed that these countries are equal, and, in some cases, ahead of the United States in their research facilities. The National Physical Laboratories of England contain what is said to be the largest wind tunnel in the world capable of testing full scale airplane models.

In Italy, according to the film, a new city, Guidonia, has been built close to Rome which is almost entirely devoted to aeronautical research. In Germany there are extensive aeronautical research laboratories located in nearly a dozen cities. Isolation of these various German testing centers instead of combining them in a single location is apparently a military safety measure.

Students Prepare Model Constitution For California Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS GATOS, Calif.—Methods of changing state government are receiving attention of social science students at the Los Gatos High School who recently completed a model Constitution for California. After studying practically every state Constitution in the Union, including the "model constitution" which was prepared by the California Constitution committee some time ago, the students have produced a comprehensive document.

The most striking change is found in the legislative department which under their proposal, would consist of a single-house Legislature of 100 Representatives elected from districts of approximately the same population.

California's present divided legislative session was retained, the students believing that the Legislature should know how public opinion stands on the measures introduced before such measures are made into law.

Considered most interesting to some observers was a provision of the new Constitution concerning the financial problem. In order to prevent the State from getting into debt, the Constitution would establish a "pay-as-you-go" policy under which the State's credit cannot be pledged for more than $200,000.

Reich Ambassador's Handshake Causes Flutter in London

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, German envoy to London, amazed his fellow ambassadors today by shaking hands with King George VI.

The other diplomats at a Buckingham Palace tea party had expected Ambassador von Ribbentrop to do as he has done on his two previous appearances at Buckingham Palace—give the National Socialist salute

Instead, he and Frau von Ribbentrop emulated the other Ambassadors, stood in line and shook hands with both the King and Queen.

Newspapers criticized Herr von Ribbentrop for the salutes, but German spokesmen insisted that the Berlin Foreign Office had ruled that its representatives raise their arms in salute on all official occasions.

However, a German spokesman denied this, saying there was a different rule for small functions like today's.

Reports differ considerably in detail about the above incident, some correspondents asserting that Herr von Ribbentrop actually gave a modified National Socialist salute prior to shaking hands with the King and Queen.

Reclaiming Lake Bed In Oregon Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Reclamation of 20,000 acres of land on the bed of Tule lake, 20 miles south of here, is held feasible in a report made by a committee of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce. Of about 96,000 acres on the lake bed, there has been a 33,000-acre development by the United State Reclamation Service. The remainder has been kept in government hands.

Proposed plans call for holding the water back at two reservoirs, Clear lake and Gerber dam, through construction of larger dams; by diverting other water into Klamath river from Lost river, the Tule lake feeder, and, finally, by taking water out of Tule lake proper through a canal into near-by Lower Klamath lake. A $35,000 federal appropriation to make the necessary engineering and economic surveys is urged by the chamber committee.

The chamber committee estimates crop returns of $1,250,000 yearly from the project, these figures being based on actual returns from other parts of the rich Tule lake basin. Reclamation cost per acre is estimated at $90; subsequent operation and maintenance charges, per acre, $2.80.

Metallurgists to Hear Tweedsmuir in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, will address the thirty-eighth convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy which opens at the Mount Royal Hotel on March 15. Some 1200 members will attend the meeting.

Show Early Carolina Maps

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12 (AP)—An exhibition of early maps and prints of Carolina and adjacent areas, owned by Henry P. Kendall of Boston, opened March 10 at the Gibbes Art Gallery. The collection was obtained from all parts of Europe and America, and some of the items date back as far as 1540.

Wonders of Research: Robot Flagman

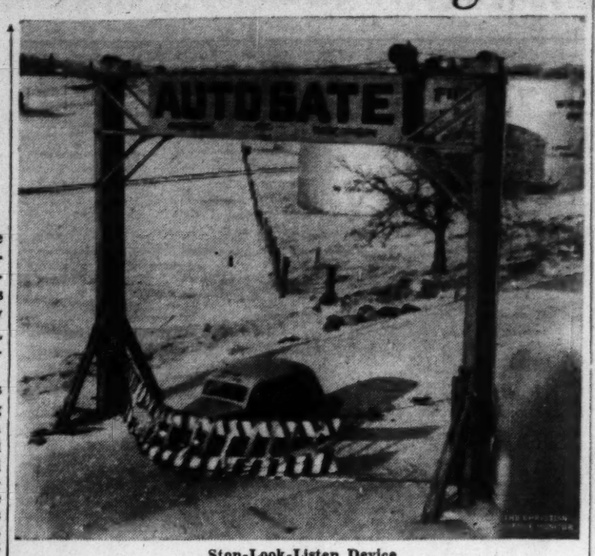
Spring gate made to drop at railroad crossing, or drawbridge, and bring automobile to safe standstill — Growing vegetables' appetites catered to

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A safety gate which gives promise of frustrating the attempts of motorists to "beat the light" on drawbridges and railroad crossings, is being given rigorous winter tests by three railroads in the Middle West, co-operating with the inventor, Edward Banschbach of Madison, Wis.

Costing $7500 a pair, the gates are geared to stop vehicles traveling sa fast as 100 miles an hour with perfect safety for both vehicle and occupants. Held aloft on a steel frame spanning the road, a wire-rope gate drops into place across the highway when released by automatic electric control. This is attached to a series of springs 200 feet long, set underground on both sides of the road. The springs are enclosed in pipes partly filled with oil and are of progressively heavier weight.

When the car strikes the flexible gate, the light springs give first, minimizing the impact until heavier springs come into play, cushioning the car to a gradual stop. The inventor claims there is no recoil, as the spring pull is just enough to return the gate to normal position across the road when the car is backed up.



Stop-Look-Listen Device
Tested on a Madison, Wis., Highway

Plants Show Liking For Particular Foods

Some plants, like children, have finicky appetites and must be coaxed to eat, says Prof. Lyman G. Schermerhorn of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He has completed tests to determine why certain types of vegetables refuse to produce high-grade crops under normal cultural environment.

"It now seems as though each vegetable group has special requirements in the matter of feeding," says Professor Schermerhorn, "and if farmers hope to gain the best possible crops, they will have to cater to the whims of various plant groups, as to when and what kind of fertilizers are fed."

Overheating House Figures Out Costly

Tests carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, disclose that nearly 20 per cent more fuel is needed to heat a house with an oil burner to 75 degrees than to 70.

The engineers conducting the tests with standard burners do not recommend abnormally low temperatures to save fuel, but they do emphasize that overheating a house produces uncomfortable conditions as well as increasing fuel costs. Johns Hopkins University participated in the tests, reported in circular number 406 purchasable from Superintendent of Documents for 5 cents. Reduction in night temperature was also found to save fuel.

Social History Read In Lamp Collection

A crude pottery vessel whose wick burned in the dim interior of a primitive dwelling as long ago as 2000 B. C., and a kerosene lamp, once the pride of a prim New England parlor, appear in a collection of historical lamps now on exhibition at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, RCA Building, Rockefeller Center. The collection is loaned to the museum by Dr. A. G. Sinclair of Bloomfield, N. J., who gathered the lamps in various parts of the world.

Water-Covered Roof Proves Economical

An engineering project for a new type of dwelling, flat roofed, its top a skating rink in winter to keep the house warm, and a wading pool in summer to keep it cool, was launched in New York City recently by Lt. Col. W. C. Danielson, construction engineer at army posts and airports. According to the Associated Press, Colonel Danielson asserts that the best roofing materials have a much longer life when continuously under water, than when exposed to direct sunlight. A pool on the roof of a Milwaukee department store is declared to have effected a 25 per cent saving in the size of air conditioning equipment, and in the amount of electricity used.

Universities Divide Engineering Research

Scientific laboratories in 14 universities are co-operating with the Engineering Foundation in a unified effort to solve technical problems blocking progress in the fields of mechanical, electrical, mining and civil engineering. Long term research programs, sponsored by the foundation, include investigations in alloys and iron in Pennsylvania; soil mechanics at Harvard; cottonseed processing at the University of Tennessee; piles, anchors and bulkheads at Yale; earth dams and cofder dams at University of Minnesota; barodynamic research with special centrifuges at Columbia; new type pressure steam boilers at Purdue, and gear teeth at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Chemical Refrigerator Likened to Tea Kettle

Like James Watt, who is reputed to have obtained his ideas on the steam engine from a tea kettle, engineers of the Nash-Kelvinator Temperature Research Foundation find the same utensil holds the secret of electrical refrigeration. They review the history of refrigeration in a newly published pamphlet discussing the subject from 2500 B. C. to today.

A refrigerator and a tea kettle do exactly the same thing, but at different temperatures, the booklet explains. When water boils, it absorbs heat from the stove, but itself becomes no hotter than its boiling point of 212 degrees. When the chemical refrigerant in the refrigerator boils, it absorbs heat from the surrounding air but becomes no hotter than 32 degrees, or whatever its boiling point may be. This is the fundamental of thermodynamics, that when a liquid reaches its boiling point, it turns heat into energy.

Detecting Device Reveals Obliterated Signatures

A new and simple process for restoring obliterated ink writing was announced recently by Northwestern University's crime detection laboratory. Developed by Edwin O'Neill, instructor in police work, the process involves a small device that can be carried in the pockets of law enforcement agents and employed with dramatic effect for disclosing forgeries in wills, contracts and other documents.

It consists of a tube-shaped glass six inches long and packed successively with wads of glass wool, potassium sulphocyanate and cotton moistened with hydrochloric acid, says the Associated Press. O'Neill blows through the stem of the tube upon the portion of the document suspected of alteration by erasure or chemicals, and if iron is in the ink of the erased portion, it will react with the sulphocyanic acid vapor and emerge into immediate view. Nearly all inks in common use today contain iron.

Entry of Goods to U. S. Sought, Way to Oil Shown by Quezon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Offering to prevent the establishment of competing industries in his country, if the United States would make suitable concessions to Philippine exports, Manuel Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, today urged a continuing economic and cultural relationship between the two governments.

As a guest of the Advertising Club of New York, President Quezon described the waning of American interest in the Philippines and the Filipinos, and asked that stronger bonds be formed between the two countries, even after political ties are dissolved.

"We will not establish competing manufactures, if American business will co-operate with us," he said. "We are not only willing, but desirous, of playing a fair game, if you will permit us to send our products here."

President Quezon declared that in the opinion of Filipinos, the islands were not receiving a "fair deal" as far as exports to the United States were concerned. He recalled that under the Act of Independence, American duty-free exports to the islands were not limited; but, at the same time, the Filipinos were permitted only to export a restricted total of their products to America.

Petroleum Resources

Describing the Commonwealth Government's plan for developing the natural resources of the Philippines, President Quezon laid special stress upon the willingness of his country to co-operate with American oil companies interested in exploring for petroleum deposits. His Administration, he declared, was not playing "a hide-and-seek game" with American oil companies.

"At present there is intense rivalry between oil companies to discover petroleum," he said, adding that under the Commonwealth laws, all mineral deposits not already in private hands were the patrimony of the state, but might be leased to private operators for exploitation.

"We have a very rich mine in the Philippine Islands," he observed; "we have, in fact, a mine of all sorts of mines, and Americans have an irresistible attraction in mines. We are willing to share this mine with you, if you will share yours with us."

Water Power Next

President Quezon explained that the Philippine Government had extensive plans for the development of water power resources and other natural advantages native to the country, and that it intended to follow a vigorous course in making full use of its economic opportunities.

He praised American efforts in helping the Islands, but regretted that in the 35 years during which the Islands were under American administration, there had been so little intensive development of available resources.

"American culture and civilization at least will remain in the Philippine Islands forever," he declared. He described the efforts of the United States to prepare the Filipinos for self-government as "one of the most noble experiments of the American people," and he remarked that the United States, as far as its achievement went, had done for the Filipinos everything promised at the time of occupation during the Spanish-American War.

World Fair in N. Y. Lists Space Rates; Bond Sales Mount

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Building lots at the New York World's Fair of 1939 will be leased at 20 cents a square foot and interior display booths at $14 a square foot, Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, said today in announcing the schedule of charges for space at the exposition to observe the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

The corporation will have 75 acres in lots and 450,000 square feet of floor space from which a revenue of $7,531,018 is expected. To encourage large exhibitors, the corporation has adopted a sliding scale of prices, and has arranged to make a discount applicable to early contracts.

Subscription's issue of debenture bonds totaled $19,162,000 yesterday, or more than two thirds of the authorized amount, it was said. Many large business concerns, institutions, and organizations have subscribed for the bonds. Among them are the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and affiliated bodies here. The union announced yesterday that it would take $100,000 worth of bonds, the largest sum yet subscribed by a labor group.

Italy Intensifies Drive for National Supplies of Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy is making a vigorous effort to establish her independence from the rest of the world for her supplies of petroleum.

An oil refinery plant, one of the largest yet erected in Europe, was recently inaugurated at Trieste, in northern Italy. It was constructed for the Aquila Tecnico Industriale Company, a government licensed refining concern at Trieste. It has a capacity of 6000 barrels of crude daily and is intended to supply fuel and Diesel engine oil to several Italian shipping lines through its wharving system.

Another important refinery concern, the Raffineria at Naples, is also engaged on a vast improvement program on its plant which will be completed about the middle of the current year. The company is making important changes in its distillation equipment and in installing a solvent refining and dewaxing system. A Duo-sol plant with a capacity of 1000 barrels daily is also being installed.

Extension of Hydrogenation

Only slight alterations in the previously existing combination skimming and cracking facilities at the Naples refinery were needed to incorporate the solvent equipment in a compact unit. It is anticipated that the plans for the completion of the solvent unit will be entirely carried out before the end of April.

In addition to the work on refineries the Italian Government is also speeding work for a considerable expansion of hydrogenation. As a first step in this direction, the Azienda Nazionale Idrogenazione Combustibili, briefly known as A. N. I. C., a new concern, was organized in the latter part of 1936.

Using the Montecatini Company, a firm specializing in the development of chemicals, as a nucleus, the Italian Government joined in forming the A. N. I. C. Later, the International Hydrogenation Patent group, including the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and the Royal Dutch Shell group, joined with A. N. I. C.

Abundant Shale Deposits

Plans are now nearing completion for the erection of plants at Leghorn, in Valdarno (province of Florence) an at Bari. In all these localities abundant reserves of lignitic and bituminic shale deposits are known to exist. The Bari plant will operate on heavy crude from Albania produced in the Kucciova field and moved to the Albanian coast through an 85-kilometer pipe line and via tankers from Valona to Bari.

The oil policy of the Italian Government has been considerably affected both by the events of the last two years and by the hopes entertained of finding oil in large quantities in Ethiopia. During 1936 the oil import duties were considerably lowered in order to stimulate internal consumption and attract additional refinery construction in Italy.

Quotes From Congress

Copeland Sees Need for Even Stricter Food and Drug Laws—Reasons for Collapse of NRA—Dole Versus Work Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York: I think that the record should show that there are many customers who would like to have a more rigid law. (Food and drug.) While we passed the bill in the Senate, and while it is reasonably satisfactory, and perhaps in its totality entirely satisfactory, yet there are weaknesses in it which these women would like to have corrected.

Why NRA Failed

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York: The NRA failed, not because it was hampered or undermined by the Republicans, but because it was utterly impossible to regulate 200 different businesses through bureaucratic edicts and confusing codes at Washington. It had collapsed of its own weight long before the Supreme Court held it unconstitutional, and it was held unconstitutional by a unanimous vote of the Supreme Court, the liberals and conservatives voting together.

The Cost of Coal

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio: The mine owner and the miner do not get one-half of the money the consumer pays for his coal. On the average, the cost at the mine is generally only about one-third of the cost to the consumer, and in many cases it is not one-fourth or even one-sixth of the cost.

Dole vs. Job Relief

Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D) of New York: Admittedly it costs less in dollars and cents to provide a man and his family with food and a roof than it does to provide him with a job and a living wage. But in six months or a year of such expenditure nothing has been accomplished except to keep him alive, to make him just a little more dependent than he was when the necessity arose.

Naval Building

Representative John M. Houston (D) of Kansas: Because Great Britain may propose to have a certain number of ships, we do not necessarily need to have ships to match them. If the people of the United States and Great Britain will quit pretending to think that they are building against each other, when any thoughtful man in either country knows it is false, we shall go a long way toward peace.

The Lead Horse

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Mich: The President likened our government, consisting of a legislative, a judicial, and an executive branch to a three-horse team plowing a field. Unfortunately the President has the horses of his team hitched, not abreast but tandem, with the executive as the lead horse, determining the course of the plowing.

Chief Constables to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The annual convention of the Chief Constables Association of Canada will be held in Montreal June 22 to 24. Chief constables from every section of Canada will be present.

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COOPER: I like that one of yours, anyway.
DICKSON: I spotted it as soon as I got inside the shop. You know how sometimes you pick out a winner first hit.
COOPER: Even so, I always like to have a good look round before deciding.
DICKSON: That's what I did, of course. And it was a real education in how this Rational Tailoring idea has got home.
COOPER: In what way?
DICKSON: In the *style* of their cloths, as well as the quality. Scores and scores of new patterns just in, and something really new and fresh in every one of them. You can't resist them, because they're so *right*, and they look just that little bit ahead of everything else you see. I don't care what tailor you went to, you couldn't see a better range. And I'm pretty certain you would'nt get the same *number* of designs to choose from.
COOPER: I still wonder how they do it at the price.
DICKSON: Oh, it's just what they say—they can buy on such a big scale and sell direct to their customers, that they can *afford* to get the best cloth-designers working for them; and they can *afford* to carry such an enormous range of every sort of cloth.
COOPER: Well, they've certainly done you proud. But I'm not going to let you have it all your own way—it's time I got a new outfit for the Spring. So, wait until you see what they can do for *me!*
DICKSON: In that case, we'd better form a Mutual Admiration Society on the spot!

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Initial Test for Major League Hopefuls Tomorrow—McCoy to Visit Colby Next Week

Bees and Yankees Start Spring Grapefruit League

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 12—Tomorrow afternoon, probably at 2 o'clock, the annual "Grapefruit League" series between the Boston Bees and New York Yankees gets under way at Waterfront Park. It will be the first of seven games, which unofficially decide the major league championship of this Sunshine City. All seven contests are scheduled at the Bees' training camp, as Miller Huggins Field, Yankee headquarters, does not have a grandstand.

Although spring training exhibition games are seldom taken seriously by big league clubs, these annual meetings between the Bees and Yankees arouse much rivalry and interest. The Yanks, 1936 champions of the world by virtue of their October triumph over the Giants, and American League pennant winners by the overwhelming margin of 19½ games, would seem onesided favorites to capture this year's series with the Bees, who finished sixth in the '36 National League flag campaign.

However, regardless of the apparent strength of the New Yorkers, the Bostonians always manage to put up a stubborn defense, and several times since first coming to St. Petersburg, the Hub outfit has upset Col. J. J. Ruppert's high-priced club.

Two Champions

The Bees' current exhibition schedule calls for games with the Yankees tomorrow and Sunday. Monday is open, but on Tuesday Bill Terry brings his Giants to Waterfront Park, forcing the locals to oppose the two major league champions of 1936 within the short space of three days. Wednesday is also open, and on Thursday Bill McKechnie takes his squad by bus to Winter Haven where the Phillies will be met in the first of a two-game series. The second Phillie contest is scheduled for Sunday, April 4, at Waterfront Park.

One week from tomorrow, and also the following day, the Yanks and Bees resume their series, with the Detroit Tigers coming into town on Monday. The Bees play a second game with the Tigers at Lakeland on April 5. Included on the schedule are home-and-home series with the St. Louis Cardinals, the Cincinnati Reds and Brooklyn.

For the first time in several years, the Bees will open their annual engagement with the Red Sox here in the Grapefruit League. Two games are booked in Florida, the first at Sarasota March 30, and the second here at St. Pete April 2. Two more contests are scheduled in Boston just prior to the opening of the regular season April 19. Last spring the local clubs played only one game because of inclement weather, and the Bees triumphed.

Lineup Undecided

As this was written, Bill McKechnie was still undecided about his starting lineup against the Yankees. It is fairly certain, however, that young Vince Di Maggio will be on third base, Fletcher at first, Berger in center field and Gene Moore in right. As usual, the Bee pilot will work pitchers no more than three innings each, depending on the weather, which suddenly turned cold during the middle of the week.

Training camp echoes . . . Many familiar faces on the Yankees will greet Waterfront Park customers tomorrow . . . Tony Lazzeri, Bill Dickey, Red Rolfe, Frank Crosetti, George Selkirk, Lefty Gomez and Monte Pearson, managed by the crafty Joe McCarthy, are all back from that great 1936 outfit . . . Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio and Red Ruffing, three of McCarthy's regulars, have been staging a holdout campaign and will not be available for these first two encounters with the Bees.

Gomez, a disappointment in 1936 despite his 13 victories and only seven defeats, reported for training 17 pounds lighter than last spring . . . He attributes the reduction to exercise during the winter in Bermuda . . . Guy Bush, the "Mississippi Mudcat" of the Bees hurling staff, says the only fun he gets out of baseball is pitching and hitting, in batting practice . . . Note: Bush hit .176 last season . . . That Fletcher boy is getting better every day.

One of McKechnie's favorites among the young pitchers is George Gondira, winner of nine games last year at McKeesport . . . George will probably graduate to the Bees' Class A New York-Pennsylvania League farm at Scranton this season . . . That gray-haired, studious-looking gentleman who can be seen at Waterfront Park from the start to the finish of every Bee practice session, is Bob Quinn . . . It's the reason why the Boston president has been so successful in this baseball business—he is on the job 24 hours a day . . . Bob plans to remain here until April 1, or thereabouts.

Protests Filed Against Hawks' All Americans

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	24	9	12	123	93	57
Boston	22	6	17	112	106	50
Rangers	18	9	18	111	100	45
Chicago	13	7	24	88	110	33

Canadian Division

Canadiens	23	5	16	111	105	51
Montreal	19	8	17	106	100	46
Toronto	19	4	21	110	109	42
Americans	14	4	27	105	143	32

Results March 11

Boston 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Rangers 2.
Montreal 3, Toronto 2.

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—To all parties concerned in the National Hockey League—except the Boston Bruins—the Chicago Black Hawks' "All American" party looked like anything but a success today.

To the Bruins, however, it was great, since it left the Boston skaters with a strong hold on second place in the American division of the league.

While Lester Patrick, New York Rangers' manager, was wiring a protest to league president Frank Calder over the Hawks' use of what he termed "amateurs" last night, the Bruins, first up against the new Chicago policy, came through with a lop-sided 6-2 win.

The "All Americans" presentation was the result of Major Frederic McLaughlin's recent announcement that his Hawks, in future seasons, would feature United States born players instead of the generally employed Canadian brand. He tried out the system last night, using five rookies born on this side of the border—and it just didn't work out.

The Bruins found the rookie defense easy to penetrate and won hands down. Their victory, achieved while the Rangers were dropping a 4-2 decision to the Detroit Red Wings, put the Bostons five points in front of the New Yorkers in second place in the American division. The Detroit win clinched the sectional first place for the Wings.

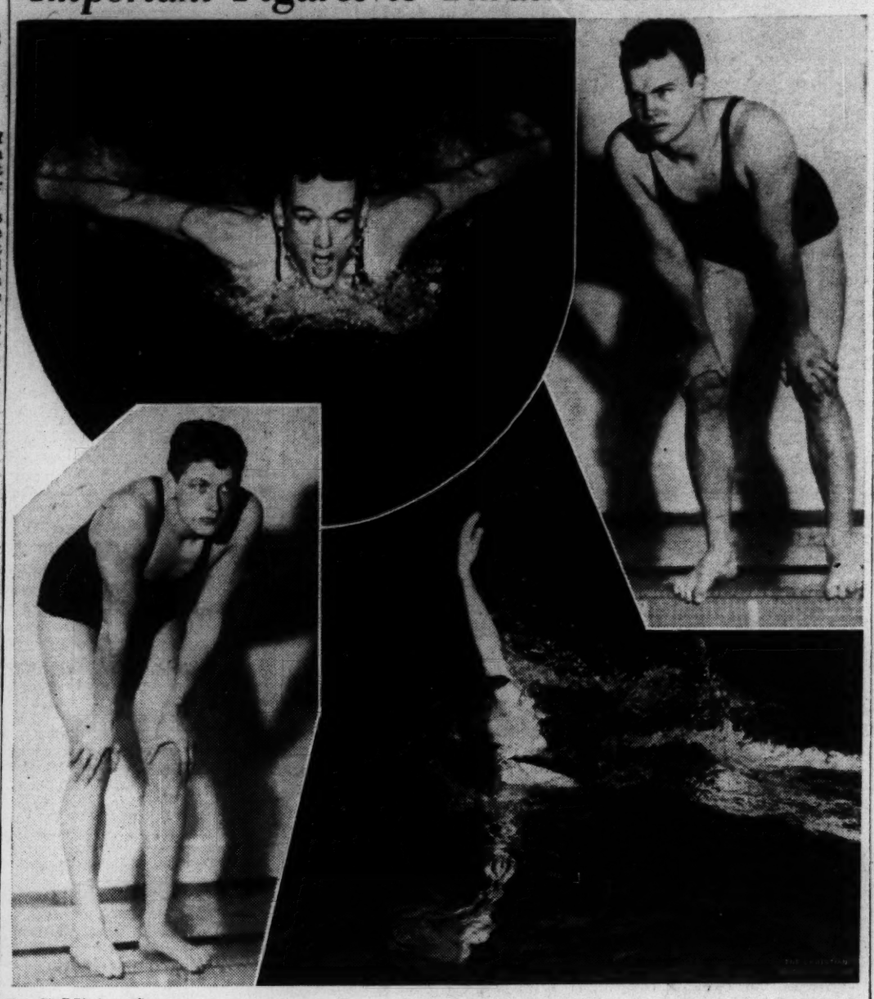
But even before his outfit lost, Patrick had protested Chicago's use of the youngsters. He contended the Hawks should not have inserted the rookies in the lineup while teams were still battling for Stanley Cup playoff positions.

The second-place battle in the league's international division also came up for action on last night's program, with the Montreal Maroons staging a two-goal third-period finish to top the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3-2. The victory, the Maroons' third straight, increased their second-place margin over the Leafs to four points, and virtually sewed up the runner-up spot behind the Canadiens. The defeat ended a four-game unbeaten streak for the Leafs.

College Fencing Result

Stevens 13, Long Island 9.

Important Figures to Thrash Harvard Pool



By a Staff Photographer

Upper (Left to Right)—Gregory Jameson, Harvard, and Richard Cook, Yale Captain
Lower (Left to Right)—John Macionis, Yale, and Graham Cummin, Harvard

H.-Y. Swimming Meet High Light of the Season

The high light in intercollegiate swimming takes place at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow night. The famous swimming sons of old Eli will invade Cambridge in an effort to down the strong Harvard natators for their 165th consecutive dual meet victory. Not since 1925 have the Yale Blues gone down in defeat before a superior squad.

The Yale-Harvard meet will embody one of the greatest races in intercollegiate swimming, when John Macionis of Yale goes to the starting line against Charlie Hutter, the Harvard star. Both of these men were members of the 1936 Olympic swimming team that journeyed to Berlin and successfully defended the world championship.

Entered in the 220-yard freestyle, they should battle it out almost stroke for stroke in what may prove to be the deciding race. Both of these teams enters the pool tonight with a clean record for this season and the one that emerges victor will be champion of the newly formed Ivy Swimming League.

Kiphuth's Record

Yale swimmers are coached by Bob Kiphuth, who, as usual seems very confident. Kiphuth was a successful coach of the American Olympic swimming squad in 1936. Coach at Yale for many years, he has undoubtedly turned out the finest array of swimmers ever to don the silk suits which are emblematic of the speed stars.

On the other hand, Harvard is coached by sandy-haired soft-spoken Hal Ulen. "The outcome of the Harvard-Yale meet," said Coach Ulen, "is difficult to predict until after the final race of the evening. The Eli has a strong, well-balanced team, especially in the distances. However, Harvard will be represented by the strongest team in the history of Crimson swimming."

All of which is quite a statement, as Ulen has coached some mighty fine teams since he first came to Harvard in the fall of 1929.

A Chance at Last

When he arrived in Cambridge seven years ago, they were just starting the building which is now almost a home to him. The pool was dedicated with the National Intercollegiate in the spring of 1930. Starting from scratch in the fall of that year Harvard entered eight meets and emerged victorious in six, losing only to Yale and West Point.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C.
Harvard	5	0	274	101	1.000
Yale	5	0	281	94	1.000
Princeton	4	2	221	229	.667
Pennsylvania	2	3	139	236	.400
Dartmouth	2	4	203	247	.333
Columbia	1	4	145	230	.200
Navy	0	6	162	288	.000

That first year Hal surprised everyone by developing the great Bill DeLima, who broke three New England records in one night. The following year (1931) Harvard won eight out of nine meets, again bowing to the mighty Eli. Successive years saw Ulen teams compile just such a record, but always forced to bow to Yale.

Now, at last, there seems to be a good chance to wipe out the past and break that phenomenal Eli streak that has seen them carrying the winning colors so long.

Glancing over the events for the meet, your reporter stacks up the winning points as follows: In the 50-yard freestyle, Yale should take first and third, with Penn of Yale being the winner. In the 100-yard freestyle, Hutter of Harvard should find little difficulty in crossing the finish line first, giving first and third to Harvard. The 220-yard freestyle may likely be the deciding race of the evening when the two former Olympic teammates battle it out for their respective Alma Maters.

In the past Macionis has emerged the victor but tomorrow night should see the greatest 220 race in the history of the two rivals. In this event, regardless of who the winner may be, there will be no surprise. In the 440-yard freestyle, although Hutter holds the best league performance with 4m. 59.6s., it is almost a certainty that Macionis will be the winner. The 150-backstroke will likely go to Cummin of Harvard, with the 200-yard breaststroke also being won by Harvard. Jameson of Harvard two weeks ago swam the 200-yard breaststroke in the second fastest time ever clipped off.

Harvard in Medley

The 300-medley relay should prove to be a sure thing for Harvard, as it recently set a new National Intercollegiate record in the time of 2m. 57.4s. However, the 400-yard freestyle relay very likely will be taken by the Yale Blues.

In the diving, one has just about as much chance of predicting the winner as calling the flip of a coin. All in all, the first places are more or less evenly divided, which means that the points garnered by second and third places will go a long way toward deciding the team victor.

Individual scoring honors this season see Charlie Hutter topping the list with seven firsts, no seconds, no thirds, one first in medley relay and one first in 400-yard relay for a sum total of 38 5-12 points, or almost 5 points in front of Ruhe of the Navy.

Regardless of the outcome of this meet, one is sure to see fast races. Although Yale enters the meet a favorite, the Crimson has everything to win and not very much to lose. The two teams represent the finest the East has to offer in swimming at this time, and it will be a meet to satisfy any devotee of the sport.

The burning question on the eve of this meet is whether the Harvard splash party will turn into a victory for the Blues or the Crimson. Question—Can the Crimson turn the tide of the phenonmenal winning streak of the Elis?

More Than 100 Swimmers In N. E. College Meet

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 12 (AP)—The New England intercollegiate swimming championships drew more than 100 natators from 11 colleges in the East today to compete in the 75-foot Curtis pool at Bowdoin.

Brown University's crack team was favored to garner its eighth crown in the two-day meet, but able competitors from Bowdoin, Amherst and Mass. State appeared a factor against a walk-away for the Providence (R. I.) swimmers.

Teams also were entered from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Williams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Wesleyan, Connecticut State, Springeld and Boston University.

Trials were on the program for today and tonight, with finals tomorrow.

All-Star Selections

Following is the eighth of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By D. A. L. MacDonald

Montreal Gazette

First Team	Pos.	Alternate Team
Cude (Canadiens)	g..	Karakas (Chicago)
Seibert (Chicago)	rd.	Goodfellow (Detr'ts.)
Siebert (Can'ds.)	ld.	L. Conacher (Mar'ns)
Barry (Detroit)	c.	Chapman (Americans.)
Aurie (Detroit)	rw....	Ward (Maroons)
Jackson (Toronto)	lw.	Schriner (Am'cns.)
Hart (Can'ds)	...coach.	Patrick (Rangers)

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

Philadelphia	23	6	13	136	96	54
Springfield	20	9	14	109	114	49
Providence	20	7	19	116	118	47
New Haven	13	6	24	98	124	32

Western Division

Syracuse	24	5	16	154	119	53
Pittsburgh	20	3	21	114	119	43
Cleveland	12	8	25	97	134	32

Result March 11

Providence 6, Pittsburgh 2.

Hub Events

Tonight

Hockey—Commercial League Playoff Games, Arena, 7.
Basketball—M. I. T. interscholastic tournament, Hangar Gym, 7:30.

Coming

Swimming—Yale at Harvard Pool, 8:45 Saturday.
Basketball—Yale at Harvard, Indoor Athletic Building, 7:30, Saturday.
Skating Carnival—Skating Club of Boston show, Garden, April 2 and 3.
Pro. Tennis—Perry vs. Tilden, Garden, April 5.

Springfield Schedule

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12 (AP)—Cross-country dates for this year's Springfield College harriers were announced here yesterday, the schedule including a new event, the Connecticut Valley meet at Amherst, Nov. 1. The schedule: Oct. 8—Wesleyan, 14—Bard and Trinity at Annandale-on-Hudson, 23-Vermont, 29—Harvard open meet at Cambridge; Nov. 1—Connecticut Valley meet at Amherst, 8—New Englands at Boston.

Williams Golf Schedule

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 12 (AP)—The Williams College golf schedule for the coming season was announced here as follows: April 24—Cornell, 29—Bowdoin, May 7—Harvard at New Haven, 8—Dartmouth at New Haven (morning), Brown at New Haven (afternoon), 12—Union at Schenectady, 14—Holy Cross at Watertown, 15—Yale at Watertown, 19—Wesleyan, 21-22—Eastern Golf Association playoffs, 21—Amherst.

N. E. Public Golf Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12 (AP)—The annual meeting of the New England Public Links Golf Association will be held at the Hotel Kimball here on Saturday it was announced here last night by Harold Ellingham, secretary of the association. This year's New England public links tournament is to be held in Springfield in July.

Huskies Marking Time Awaiting McCoy's Return

Northeastern's Al McCoy heads toward the Pine Tree State early next week for his first get together with Colby's 1938 football squad where he will conduct four days of spring practice. He plans to hold the afternoon sessions in the cage while the evening work will be devoted to blackboard talks. When he is not teaching football plays McCoy will be the guest speaker at several dinners planned by Colby officials.

Although his week will be full of off-tackle plays, spinners, and end runs, there will be smoldering in the back of his head the problem of the Huskies' 1937 baseball team. For here McCoy really has a problem.

Callahan Has Speed

Naturally he wants to leave Northeastern with a good baseball team behind him as his last act for the Huskies. Especially because his basketball team turned out to be such a disappointment.

"Our chief difficulty will be to find a catcher that can hold Joe Callahan," McCoy said, tucking a sheaf of papers filled with football plays into his pocket. Callahan has so much speed that our backstops as yet haven't been able to hold him."

Callahan, who was the mainstay of the freshman team last year, is not yet a finished pitcher, but with three years of college playing still before him, McCoy feels that he will become one of the leading pitchers in New England college circles.

In his freshman year he lost several games by close margins, but McCoy attributed these losses to the fact that the team failed to support him. The scorebook revealed anywhere from 10 to 14 strikeouts credited to Callahan in many contests, yet he was on the short end of the score. According to McCoy, several big league scouts have expressed interest in Callahan's work.

"With Callahan available and Co-Captain Gus Rook back for mound duties, I feel my pitching situation will be capably taken care of," McCoy said.

Rook, who learned his baseball in Dorchester, was called upon to do the bulk of the work in the box last year. If he didn't start a game he was usually called in from his outfield position for relief work.

Meehan at First

McCoy expects that Callahan and Rook will shoulder the pitching duties for Northeastern this season. However, he has three other candidates who may break into the picture. They are Robert Fielding, also an outfielder and letterman of last year; Frank Gurkowski, a Worcester boy, and Stan Rogers from Hackettstown, N. J.

For catchers Northeastern has the veterans Ira Habeshian and Gordon Wright, Arlington senior. These boys divided the job between them last season. However, with Jimmy Connolly and Bill Little coming up from the freshman team, there is going to be a lively battle for the backstopping duties. Inasmuch as Wright is a capable outfielder, he may be switched to that post.

Connolly, who hails from Waltham, caught Callahan last year but was unable to hold the Dorchester speed merchant. The hopes are that Connolly will measure up to the task this season. Little, former English High star, was forced to play second base on the freshman squad because of a shortage of men for that position. He has possibilities.

The first-base position is fairly well settled with Co-Capt. Frank Meehan, 6ft. ½in. Belmont boy, back for the job. Leo Geary, freshman first sacker, will make a strong bid to oust the veteran Meehan, but Meehan's hitting probably will keep him in the lineup.

Successful Season

For second base the Huskies will have Freddie Lee of Charlestown and Ralph McDonald, East Boston. Lee was one of Northeastern's leading batters last season, hitting over the .300 mark. He was the lead-off man.

John Norinkavich from Lowell and Harold Regan from Cambridge are listed as shortstop candidates. W. E. Taylor seems to have little opposition for the hot corner. He played three years for Melrose High School before coming to Northeastern.

"As a whole I look for a successful season," McCoy said. "Of course I am depending a lot on my two pitchers, Rook and Callahan, and hoping that the boys will get their eye on the old apple."

McCoy will issue the general baseball call immediately upon his return from Waterville. Candidates will be ordered to report on Monday, March 22. Many of the baseball players have been working out informally the past few weeks, with the pitchers and catchers receiving the most attention.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, Tulsa 0.

College Swimming Result

Rider 50, Villanova 34.

Columbia Athletes Favorites To Win the 16th I.-C. 4-A Meet

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—One of the hardest battles ever staged for the indoor intercollegiate team championship is presaged by the high-class fields which will compete in all 13 events, 12 of them counting on the team score, which will be staged in the sixteenth annual I. C. 4-A meet at or near Madison Square Garden, tomorrow afternoon and evening. In place of an easy task, Manhattan College, the winner for the past three years, by wide margins, is actually outside the favorites.

A repetition was expected, but recent events have altered the situation completely. First, Columbia, never a winner indoors, developed several outstanding performers with such power that the New York institution has been raised to the position of favorite. Ben Johnson, the Negro sprinter and broad jumper, who was unable to compete last year, has come back to his highest form in recent meets, and is regarded as practically certain to turn in 10 points for the Blue and White. Then a quartet of sophomores, Herbert Weast, second only to Johnson in recent meets, in the sprint and broad jump, Francis Ryan and Danny Taylor in the shotput, developed when the former defeated Dimitri Zaitz, national champion, at the New York Athletic Club meet, and Richard Ganslen, who capped the climax when he did 14 feet, bettering the indoor intercollegiate record, in the pole vault in the nationals.

Michael Pappas, the football guard, will likely score a point or two in the 35-pound weight contest, and James Dillingham will try for points both in the hurdles and high jump, with a record of 6ft. 2in. in the latter, which is shared by William Ehrichs and Don Twaddell.

With so many stars competing for the various other teams, it is figured that a score of 20 will come close to victory. Manhattan, which scored 26 last year, now still possesses the men who accounted for 15 of their points, but so far their sophomore additions have not accounted for many more points. Their strength lies chiefly in the middle distance runs and relays, with Louis Burns, defending champion, in the mile, and Edgar Borek, anchor of the winning two-mile relay last year, but now lifted from this year's relay team to compete in the 600.

Then Princeton, which held Columbia to a close score in last week's Polar Bear outdoor meet at Princeton, is making a strong bid with William Wilson, second to Weast in the Polar Bear, in the 60, Kemble White, hurdle winner then, Peter Bradley, in the mile, Grandin Wise, 6ft. 2in. high jumper, and a strong mile relay team, put in a bid, while such teams as Pittsburgh, Cornell, Dartmouth, and Boston College are almost certain of some points.

Yale Elects Cookman

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12 (AP)—George E. Cookman, of Englewood, N. J., has been elected captain of the Yale squash racquets team for 1938.

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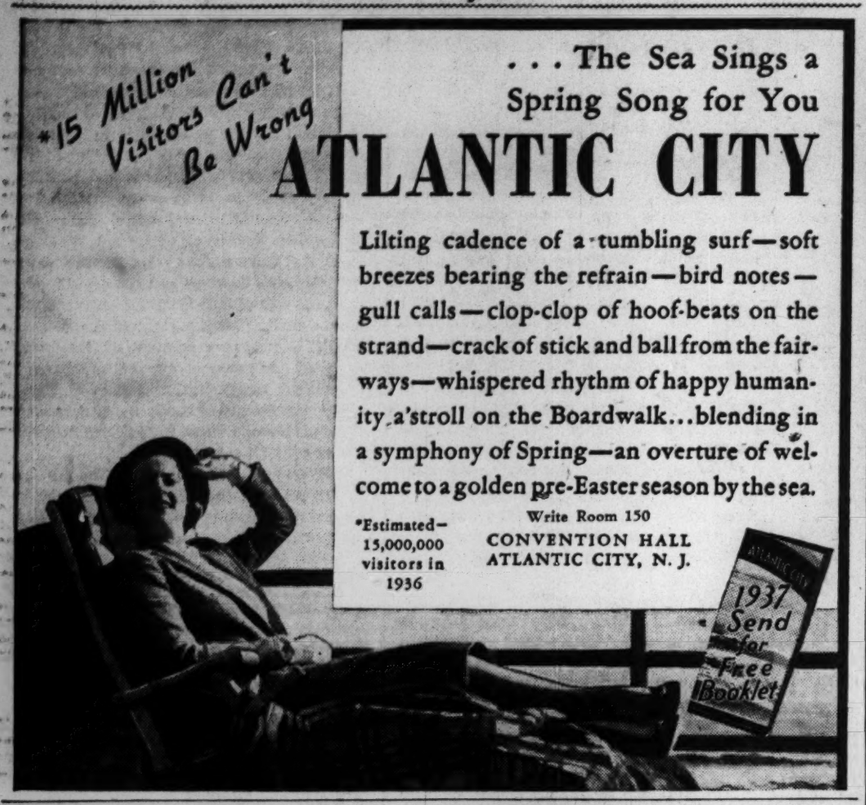
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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Cumberland Village Party

WE TALK about our Party for a long time before it emerges, gradually but definitely, from the hands of the all-important Committee. Preparations are made by the Drama Group as early as October, although the Party takes place early in the New Year. Rehearsals must begin, for our players can only meet once a week and we are fortunate when we get them all together.

The slim figure of our "Property Man," flannel-trousered and oilskin-caped, never fails to appear; though she bicycles along field and woodland tracks and hails from "Wylie Moor," a spot so "outbye" that few of us have ever seen it.

* * *

WHEN THE GREAT evening comes, we all agree that we have our money's worth as well as the more desirable feelings of friendship and co-operation. Supper (an excellent one), whist drive (without which no village party is complete), play (so long rehearsed), and dancing to finish with, provide something for all tastes. No wonder we all look forward to it! Every member invites a friend, and such is the Party's popularity that one's friends begin to rally round one as the occasion approaches; and there is much going to and fro with the important question on the lips: "Have you an invitation?"

The Women's Institute is proud of its neat and well-built hall, a wooden structure lying about half a mile from the village. There is a great stove round which we congregate on rehearsal nights and a platform which, with all our joint ingenuity, we have tried to turn into a worthy setting for "A Scene in Baghdad."

* * *

ONE OF OUR members has spent a chilly morning in an outhouse among masks and paint pots, and finds traces of her artistic efforts clinging to her person until the moment of leaving for the Party. Another spends her afternoon in cramped positions, shortening the heavy stage curtains. This same member is the flannel-trousered "Property Man," who will climb to any dizzy heights on ladders and make and fix up tin reflectors on our incandescent gas globes.

Evening comes; and, with all our preparatory efforts finished, we arrive at the Party.

* * *

IT IS THE seventeenth birthday of our Institute and the occasion is a festive one. We sit down to supper at tables gay with holly and sixteen red candles in brass candlesticks which have been gathered from sixteen village homes. Most of these old candlesticks are beautiful in shape and much treasured in Cumberland households. The seventeenth candle is a long green one in a tall silver stick. Members and guests do full justice to the excellent fare cooked by one of our village notabilities—namely Mrs. P., who is the proprietress of the small shop in the "Beck Bottom." Cumberland ham, scones, apple-cake and mince pies quickly vanish, while between one's own mouthfuls, one wonders how Mrs. P. could find time to produce such a palatable repast, busy as she is in her little shop. One may buy everything there that a village can require, from bouillon cubes to sewing machine needles, and one may do it at any time, for there are no closing hours at Mrs. P.'s. Her goods are piled up in the quaint shop, quite neatly, be it said, from floor to ceiling, and she is known to do her baking at 2 a. m. Nobody knows when she sleeps, but she certainly cannot be long abed on the night before the Village Party.

* * *

THE WHIST DRIVE is a serious affair. Cumberland people are inveterate whist players and nothing takes its place at a social evening. It is the quietest hour of the Party and there are but few non-players. I, however, am one of these and watch their doings in the manner of lookers-on who see most of the game.

Miss M. announces that Bridge is *her* game, but we do not consider that her whist playing altogether justifies the assertion. Our friend, Mrs. P., wins a box of shortbread and probably wishes it were anything but what it is; for has she not been baking it half the night!

* * *

HOWEVER, THESE LITTLE items are hardly worth recording, and at length the tables are being stowed away by willing friends and the play is beginning. Lights, curtain, stage and players do their best to transport us to Baghdad; and fortunately, the audience is waiting to be pleased and enjoys its own play acting in imagining itself there, while the long shout of laughter which accompanies the players thither is the reward for all their efforts. Down goes the curtain, we are enclosed once more within concrete walls, and now the dancing is beginning. Father and son mount the platform, the elder at the piano and the younger with his concertina. We are soon plunged into a Six-Reel, with the wild accompanying shouts, tuneful, but slightly barbaric, which are possibly a legacy from old Norse forbears.

We step out on to the floor to join in the long line needed for "The Grand Old Duke of York" which is the Northerner's version of "Sir Roger," and breathlessly we gallop "Up the middle and down again," singing the prowess of the historical nobleman whose exploit is somewhat shrouded in mystery.

The grand old Duke of York
He called out all his men
And marched them up to the top of the hill
And marched them down again.

And when they were up they were up
And when they were down they were down
And when they were only half way up
They were neither up nor down.

* * *

JOHN PEEL ALSO enters into the programme, for no true Cumbrian can enjoy a party without the mystical presence of that worthy: "In his coat so grey." At 11:55 p. m. we join in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" with hands crossed in a circle; and it needs a large company of northern singers, with the true lilt of the words and tune, to give full effect to the fine old song. The Vicar wishes the Women's Institute many happy returns of the day and "God Save the King" puts a fitting end to the Party given by the community whose motto is "For Home and Country."

Our English Borderland, the scene of intermittent racial warfare for centuries, is now at peace; strife with our neighbours has become unthinkable. Hills, hedges and fields lie peacefully under the moonlight as we take our way from the Party towards the lighted cottage windows of our Border Village.

K. M. B.

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When Segovia Plays

WHEN Segovia plays his guitar, I feel myself surrounded by Spain. Moonlight in the courts of the Alhambra, however banal; the oppressive sweetness of camellias in the gardens of Seville's Alcazar, water trickling to the damp path from the height of a blue and orange tiled fountain; the staccato clatter of donkey hooves across the cobbles of Cordova; the sandy stretches in the north so monotonously tawny that only the keenest glance can distinguish an occasional steepled town; a dancer in a tawdry shawl performing most inadequately before some street people in a dusty park of Madrid; nightingales, red pomegranates, black eyes beneath theatrical gray sombreros, mantillas of cobweb delicacy, soft speech accompanied by sharper glances for the stranger. Yes, Spain itself is present when Segovia plays.

But the other day, listening to him in renewed wonder at his art, another memory came all unbidden. A memory of someone who was Spanish enough, in all conscience, though not then in Spain: a professional dancer with whom I once crossed to France from New York on the same ship.

It was years enough ago so that we sat in the dining-saloon at long narrow tables. We did not then choose our places, pointing elegantly to a select location on a chart and permitting our names to be inscribed by the sharp pencil of a chief steward. No, we sat where we were told and we took our table companions as we found them.

It happened that our seats were at one end of that long table, with the Spanish dancer and her old peasant mother opposite. Of course they did not always come down; but when they did, what entertainment for us. Food was reduced to a negligible consideration. We could stare and stare; for the old mother kept her frightened eyes on her plate and the daughter knew no world except the one which she entirely filled. She might smile at us in a sudden burst of friendliness and laughter; she might scowl and pout if her will did not instantly become law. If she was pleased, she threw back her head in excess of joy; if annoyed, she simply roared with rage. The old peasant mother huddled closer in her chair and said nothing.

There came a night when she danced for us. A whirl and a dash and a bewilderment of peacock blues and greens, her flawless complexion the whiter by contrast with her shining blue-black hair. People pressed nearer to watch her with her smart young partner, both of them fresh from a season in the night clubs of New York. The click of her castanets, the bend and dip of her supple figure with the lilt of the rhythm, the color, the light, the élan. How it all came back as I heard Segovia play those adaptations of popular Spanish airs and themes. And I had forgotten the dancer, so I imagined, more than twenty years ago.

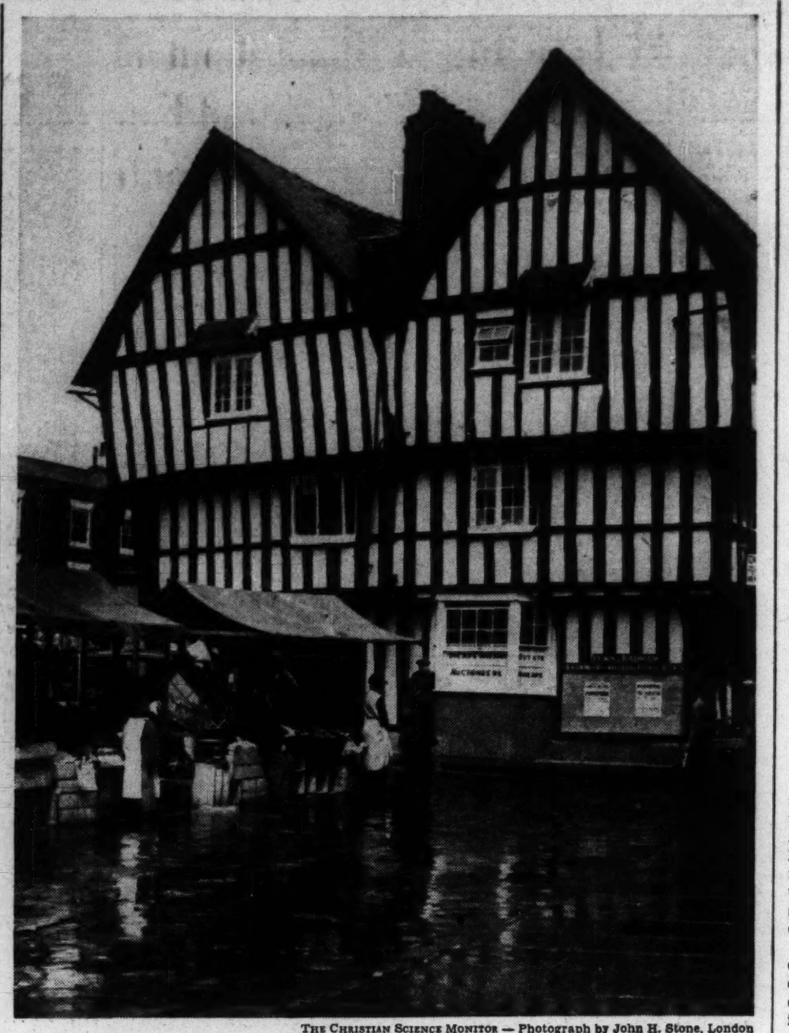
M. W.

Lone Star After Storm

How strayed from its bright company, this star,
Hung low above the hills? The Galaxy,
Is only this, one burning flame, a far
Beacon to shine reflected on the sea.
Where sleep the others? Bravely and aware
Of the storm's passing did this one appear;
A torch against the thin, unpainted air,
Poignant, expectant and incredibly clear.

As if to prove no miracle could go,
The miracle of starlight, there it hung,
To say to any doubters down below,
Clouds cannot quench this light; suddenly flung
Against the arras of the darkness, pearled,
One star seemed great enough to light the world.

HAROLD VINAL



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London

MARKET SQUARE IN EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE

IN THE midst of the most famous fruit-growing district in England, Evesham Market—Monday is market day—can show you some pretty good specimens on its stalls. As a background to all this, there are these two gables of a fine timber frame or "half-timber" house. It has even the unusual feature, added presumably by some later hand, of two miniature half-gables over the upper windows to keep rain water out.

These houses, with timber skeletons of almost unaging oak, are extremely long-lived. The weight they have to support is fairly light, for one thing, because the spaces between the beams usually consist only of lath and plaster, though sometimes brick is used for the filling. Then, again, such buildings can stand any amount of settlement of the ground beneath them. The foundations seldom go very deep. In fact, these old sixteenth-century structures might be said virtually to rest on the ground; but the construction permits of a quite extraordinary amount of distortion, due to sinking of the ground level. The joints of these ponderous timbers are able to "give" enough to let the various parts of the house take on all sorts of strange angles relative to each other, without causing the inevitable collapse which would follow if a brick house were subjected to the same conditions.

The risk of fire is not so much in the beams as in the laths. A beam at least three and a half centuries old was discovered in an ancient house in Chester, which at some date after the erection of the original structure had been bricked into a chimney. It had remained in this position, with flames from the fireplace actually touching it at times, for quite two hundred years, without taking any more harm than the accumulation of soot.

This carpenter's work of another age, so well done, is suitable company in a market where services of one kind or another are being offered and bought all day. Its whitewashed plaster and blackened beams are even faintly reflected in the uneven pavement, when rain has been falling.

Greeting to the Wind

MAN may be a land animal, but there is something in him that quickens when he sees a white sail on a blue sea or the long line of smoke that tells of a great ship just over the horizon. Here, on the great island of Manhattan, small boys make a sea of their own, while a few miles away the stately liners travel their intricate lanes in the Atlantic. How often I have watched these young seamen in Central Park, each captain intent on the voyage his tiny ship makes. Narrowing the eyes, one can shut out the benches and the trees and the popcorn venders and the busy dogs. The pond then becomes a vast body of water on which move proud vessels, their sails spreading in the wind!

Centuries ago, perhaps the forefathers of these moderns sailed the North seas or rowed in the great ships of Egypt. There is still romance to be found in the ships of the world, but time has made changes. Then the ship was a vital part of the life of a people. Now we have other fleets in the air, ribbons of steel and rail, and the automobile. A plane, silver in the sky, a streamlined train, "punctual as a star," a great truck thundering—all these have a beauty and a power, but somehow they do not quite capture man's imagination as did the ships of old.

* * *

WHEN I FIRST read Beowulf I was struck by the Norsemen's love of their ships, which they called "swan boats." The name brought to my mind a graceful vessel, filled with men whose armor and spears gleamed in the cold Northern sunlight. At the prow was a carved figurehead. In that figurehead centered the romance and beauty of the picture for me. And today the figurehead is almost an unknown thing. In some ports of the world, particularly in the Chinese junks, a semblance of the figurehead still lingers, but most of them have gone.

It was because the ancients thought of a ship as a living thing that they were moved to put a huge eye in the prow of the vessels, so that they could see their way over the waters, a poetical and charming idea. A little later men began to carve and paint figures at the prow. These figures represented the ship's name. For an Egyptian ship, called The Nile, a crocodile was made, and the Ida was personified by a mountain painted on the prow. Sea sirens are sometimes seen on models of old ships, and the echoes of the songs they sang to Ulysses go through the mind.

* * *

MEN STILL DREAM of ships. Sea stories, paintings, music and poetry speak that dream. Their imagination is still captured as:

The stately ships go on
To the haven under the hill.

They still stand on a summer day and watch:

Ships dim-discovered
Dropping from the clouds.

Great seamen "in tall ships" go forth to "put a girdle about the world!"

But the figurehead, that imaginative and personal touch, belongs to the past. Some of the foreign liners recall it on the coats of arms and scroll work of gold on the prows, but our ships have discarded it. Earlier in history, in the days of wooden vessels, we had a ship called The Lion, with a lion at the prow in wood and gilt; and the famous Delaware had an Indian at the prow. But now the prows are empty, and where the great eyes of the ship watched the waters are hawse holes for anchor cables!

* * *

ONE DAY AT the Battery, watching the ships set out to sea, a great procession of liners, some freighters low in the water, and cruise boats, graceful and lovely against the sky, I happened to look at the cars parked near by. Suddenly I saw that on many of them was something which might be called a modern figurehead. Shining and silver in the light, some shaped like arrows, some like fleet greyhounds, some like wings, these figures graced the radiator caps. Perhaps they were a far cry from those first figures, graceful and proud against the sky; but to me they seemed beautiful, for they were a symbol of man's incurable love of the romantic. They were a kind of greeting to the wind, a companion for speed, and in an over-mechanized world they spoke of far horizons and shadows of far sails and harbors men will seek forever.

S. VAN A. A.

Universální synovství

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JEST mnoho těch, kdož znají větu "Bůh není přijímač osob" (Skutkové Apoštolů 10:34), kteří by však nemohli říci, kde je možno ji nalézti, kdo ji vyslovil, nebo udati okolnosti, které se k ní vztahují. Hledejte v Bibli a naleznete ji v desáté kapitole Skutků Apoštolů.

V desáté a jedenácté kapitole jest zaznamenána zkušenost, která jest dnes pro nás podstatné hodnoty, neboť každá snaha oceniti universálnost Lásky napomáhá uspíšiti individuální pokrok a zvětšiti po celém světě rozšířené výsledky uzdravování křesťanstvím.

Petr a jiní prvotní křesťané, kteří byli ještě poněkud ovlivněni obřadničkým rozlišováním, měli za nezákonné, aby Žid obcoval s příslušníkem jiného plemene nebo jiné národnosti. Uzdravění z tohoto stanoviska přišlo mu viděním, ve kterém spatřil plátno spouštějící se s nebe, a v něm všelijaká zvířata. Vyzván, aby jich požil za pokrm, odmítl, nazývaje je "obecnými a nečistými". Toto stanovisko samospravedlivosti bylo pokáráno poselstvím universální lásky, které mu přišlo ve vidění: "Co Bůh očistil, neměj ty toho za nečisté". To bylo dvakrát opakováno, jakoby mu výtka měla být jasně vštípena.

Vidění připravilo Petra pro poselství, které bezprostředně obdržel od Kornélia, setníka vlašského sboru, který byl popsán jako "nábožný a bohabojný se vším domem svým, čině almužny mnohé lidu, a modlívaje se vždycky Bohu" (Skutkové Apoštolů 10:2). Veden rovněž viděním poslal Kornelius pro Petra, který, jak mu bylo řečeno, dá mu duchovní poučení. Vyprávěje tuto zkušenost ostatním učedníkům, Petr řekl: "Když jsem pak já mluviti začal, sestoupil Duch svatý na ně, jako i na nás na počátku".

Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, měla též nebeské vidění vesmíru zalidněného duchovními ideami, v poslušenství ovládanými Duchem, Bohem. Duchovní inspiraci puzena praví (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu str. 227): "Občané světa, přijměte 'svobodu slávy synů Božích', a bud'te volni! To jest vaše božské právo. Illuse hmotného smyslu, nikoli božský zákon, vás spoutala, omotala vaše volné údy, ochromila vaše schopnosti, oslabila vaše tělo a porušila desku vašeho bytí".

Křesťanská Věda jest universální ve svém účelu a směřování. Její uzdravující pravdy jsou v širokém okruhu prokazovány skutky, a její žáky i ty, jimž pomohla, lze nalézti ve mnohých zemích, ve městech, vesnicích i samotách. Toto praktické náboženství učí obsáhlosti Božího milosrdenství, universální povaze nekonečné božské Lásky. Léčí nemoc i hřích, a ukazuje cestu individuální a universální spásy. Každý jedinec, kdekoli se nachází, může získati duchovní porozumění a dokázati moc duchovních zákonů jejich použitím na vlastní okamžité problémy. V širé říši Lásky, Ducha a duchovní individuality není čáry, jež by dělila od sebe plémě či barvu, hodnost neb zrození.

Petr předeslal své rozmluvě s Korneliem a jeho přáteli větu, která se stala slavnou: "V pravdě jsem shledal, že Bůh není přijímač osob; ale v každém národu, kdož se ho boji a činí spravedlnost, příjemný jest jemu" (Skutkové Apoštolů 10:34, 35). To ukazuje k universálnímu synovství. Jak nádherný bude svět, až každý bude občanem světa, uznávaje jednoho Boha, jednu Mysl, a "čině spravedlnost" v denním styku s druhými!

Křesťanská Věda učí pravému způsobu života, neboť požaduje poslušnost k Principu, duchovní čistotu, moudrost, pokoru, radost, přinášejíc porozumění Kristu, Pravdě, do každé jednotlivosti naší zkušenosti. Může tedy býti praktikována v kterékoli situaci, v kterékoli zemi.

Známý citát z Písma (I. Jan 3:2) "Nejmilejší, nyní synové Boží jsme" poukazuje jasně, že musíme přiznati všem táž duchovní práva jako dítkám Božím, na která si sami činíme nárok. Zlobivost, hanlivost, krutost, osobní panovačnost zdržují pokrok, a neměli bychom jim povolovati. Jednotlivci odpovídají lásce; a myšlenka se rozšiřuje, když stále vyjadřujeme duchovní vlastnosti a vytrvale zavrhujeme svou vlastní vůli, sebeodsuzování, sebelásku. Lidé objevují, že cesta štěstí je vroubena květinami vzrostlými ze semen, zasetých slouženim.

Sir James Barrie napsal: "Říká se, že láska je slepá; leč láska není slepá. Jest zvláštním okem, které nám ukazuje, co je pohledu nejhodnější". Nenávist, strach a neporozumění jsou nevidomé vlastnosti. Leč zaujatost může být nahrazena snášelivostí a uznáním, když rozhodně usilujeme milovati druhé a porozuměti jim. Člověk jako zrcadlení a projev Lásky vidí vždycky a jedině duchovní dokonalost. Proto zrcadliti Lásku, trvati na dobru, uznávati duchovní dokonalost pro všechny pomáhá zničiti strach, podezření, nehotovost, nevědomost, a uschopňuje nás viděti "co je pohledu nejhodnější".

Poslušnost, trpělivost, pokora, vytrvalost a poznání sebe budují naši povahu. Slovům přátelství, útěchy a soucítění porozumí příslušník každého národa. Skutky vlídnosti, zdvořilosti, milosrdenství jsou vítány, i když je řeč cizí. "V každém národu" všichni se mohou báti Boha, činiti spravedlnost a býti "příjemnými jemu". Pavel nám podává tento utěšený obraz duchovní jednoty: "Aj, již tedy nejste hosté a přichozí, ale spoluměšťané svatých a domáci Boží".

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Tulips

THE green of spring has touched the grass
Beside the beds where tulips mass—
With waving nods to blowing breeze
The tulips move like colored seas.

JOSEPH SILVIA

Universal Sonship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many to whom the sentence, "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34), is familiar, but who could not tell where it is to be found, who said it, or the circumstances relating to it. Turn to the Bible, and it will be found in the tenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

In the tenth and eleventh chapters is recorded an experience which is of intrinsic worth to us today, for every effort to appreciate the universality of Love helps to advance individual progress and to extend the world-wide healing effects of Christianity.

Peter and other early Christians, still influenced somewhat by ceremonial distinctions, considered it unlawful for a Jew to commune with one of another race or nation. His healing of this attitude came through a vision in which he saw a sheet let down from heaven containing all manner of beasts. Bidden to use them for food, he refused, calling them "common or unclean." This self-righteous attitude was rebuked by the message of universal love brought to him in the vision: "What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common." Twice was this repeated, as if to bring home distinctly the reproof.

The vision prepared Peter for the message which he immediately received from Cornelius, a centurion of the Italian band, described as "a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God alway" (Acts 10:2). Also directed by a vision, Cornelius sent for Peter, who, he was told, would give him spiritual instruction. Relating the experience to the other disciples, Peter said, "And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, also had a heavenly vision, of a universe peopled with spiritual ideas, obediently controlled by Spirit, God. Through spiritual inspiration, she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

Christian Science is universal in its scope and appeal. Its healing truths are being widely demonstrated, and its students and beneficiaries are to be found in many countries, in cities, villages, and isolated places. This practical religion teaches the wideness of God's mercy, the universal nature of infinite divine Love. It heals sickness as well as sin, and points the way of individual and universal salvation. Every individual, wherever he finds himself, may acquire spiritual understanding and prove the power of spiritual laws by applying them to his own immediate problems. In the broad realm of Love, Spirit, and spiritual individuality, there is no dividing line of race or color, of rank or birth.

Peter prefaced his talk with Cornelius and his friends with the now famous statement: "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him" (Acts 10:34, 35). This points to universal sonship. What a glorious world it will be when everyone becomes a world citizen, acknowledging one God, one Mind, and "worketh righteousness" in his daily dealings with others!

Christian Science teaches a true mode of living, for it requires obedience to Principle, spiritual purity, wisdom, meekness, joy, bringing the understanding of Christ, Truth, into every detail of experience. So it may be practiced in any situation, in any land.

The familiar Scripture (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God," clearly indicates that we must concede to all the same spiritual rights as children of God which we claim for ourselves. Fretfulness, faultfinding, cruelty, personal domination, are deterrents to progress, and should not be indulged. Individuals respond to love; and thought expands as one constantly expresses spiritual qualities, and consistently rejects self-will, self-condemnation, self-love. Men discover that the road of happiness is bordered with flowers springing from seeds sown by service.

Sir James Barrie has written: "Love, it is said, is blind; but love is not blind. It is an extra eye, which shows us what is most worthy of regard." Hate, fear, and misunderstanding are unseeing qualities. But prejudice can be replaced with tolerance and appreciation as we make definite effort to love and understand others. Man, as the reflection and manifestation of Love, sees always and only spiritual perfection. Therefore, reflecting Love, dwelling on the good, acknowledging spiritual perfection for all, help to destroy fear, suspicion, crudeness, ignorance, and enable one to see "what is most worthy of regard."

Obedience, patience, humility, perseverance, and self-knowledge are character builders. Words of fellowship, comfort, and compassion are understood in every tongue. Deeds of kindness, courtesy, mercy, are welcome even when the language is strange. "In every nation" all may fear God and work righteousness, and be "accepted with him." Paul gives us this pleasant picture of spiritual unity: "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937

Skiers Rejoice As Snow Dusts Northern Hills

Spring Just Round Corner but Winter Sport Fans Get Chance at Last

Trains Scheduled

Latchstrings Out as Many Places Report Conditions Excellent

Old Man Winter—delayed by the Gulf Stream breezes—has at last reached New England's hills and laid his carpet of powdery snow.

Thousands of skiing enthusiasts and winter sports fans, heralding this as the best news of the season, are preparing to "pull skis" and leave for those snow-covered districts where hills, slopes, trails and runs are reported to be in the best condition of the year.

Scores of towns and villages scattered throughout the New England snow belt have made ready to receive their long-awaited guests. Latch strings will be out for all visitors; entertainment committees have made elaborate arrangements; and hotels and lodging houses have stocked heavy for the anticipated week-end surge. It may be the first and last "real" snow week-end, as spring is scheduled to arrive in another 10 days.

But now there is plenty of snow and that is all that matters to the ski enthusiasts.

With winter already preparing to start his march to other climes, the ski parade is scheduled to get off to an early start tonight when the Central Vermont and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads add additional coaches to trains running out of the Pennsylvania Station in New York to the Vermont area. Also the Boston and Maine Railroad has scheduled its snow train fleets for points in both New Hampshire and Vermont.

Ideal Conditions Reported

Further to add to the zest of winter sports enthusiasts is the report that skiing and snowshoeing will remain ideal over the week-end The weatherman said that there will be no further precipitation over Friday and Saturday.

Those snow fans who are planning to spend the week end in Vermont will find conditions in Rutland and Stowe excellent. The Shrewsbury trails at Rutland are all negotiable with three inches of snow on old base. The ski tow will be in operation.

At Stowe, in the Mt. Mansfield and Smuggler's Notch area, skiing is excellent with three inches of powder snow on an old base of 20 inches. Snowshoeing is also good.

The popular New Hampshire regions all report snow conditions as the best of the season. In the eastern slopes section of Intervale, Jackson, Conway and North Conway, there is plenty of snow. The skiing is ideal and slopes and trails are well covered. In the Pinkham Notch region there are 21 inches of snow for either skiing or snowshoeing.

Laconia and the Gilford sector have one inch of powder snow on an old four-inch base. Skiing is good on Gunstock and Stonebar trail and slalom course. Skating and snowshoeing are fair. The Franconia Notch region has 18 inches, with skiing excellent. The towns of Plymouth, Lancaster, Lincoln, Warren, Waterville Valley and Wonalancet all have plenty of snow for the winter sports fan.

Fryeburg, Maine, has eight inches of snow, with sking reported as fair. Massachusetts winter sport regions are still without snow.

Races Scheduled

Numerous skiing races have been scheduled. Foremost of attractions will be the A. M. C. invitation race for Class A, B, and C runners on the Wildcat Trail at Pinkham Notch Sunday. Those interested in looking on will have the opportunity to see some of New England's leading skiers in action.

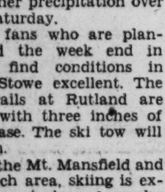
In the eastern slope regions there will be at least three ski tows operating. Two of these will be at Conway's Oak Hill development, while the third will be Whitney's electric tow at Jackson.

Berlin, N. H., will be the scene of Nansen Ski Club's seventeenth an-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; moderate northerly shifting to east or southeast winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably light snow Saturday in the northwest portion; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Saturday; probably light snow in the north portion.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight except on the south coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not quite so cold tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting east or southeast winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	21	Minneapolis	22	18
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	26	26	New York	26	24
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	26	26
Jacksonville	50	50	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	28	28	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	32	30
Miami	66	62			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 12
B—Minimum, M[illegible] 11

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:50 p. m.; height 10.4 feet
Saturday, 11:23 a. m.; height 10.6 feet
Light all vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

Education Department Abolition Is Proposed

Boston News Today

Unpaid Board Urged for State

Abolition of the present Massachusetts Department of Education and substitution of an unpaid board of nine members was urged today before the legislative committee on state administration.

The plan was pressed by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican floor leader of the House, and Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard School of Education, in order "to take the Department of Education out of politics."

Democratic members of the committee interrupted Dean Holmes frequently during his testimony to accuse him of seeking to remove the present Commissioner of Education, James G. Reardon, appointed by former Gov. James M. Curley.

Dean Holmes denied this, but admitted he did not approve of Mr. Reardon's administration.

"I have the most profound confidence in the judgment of the present chief executive to choose nine members of the proposed unpaid board, who would remove the department from political pressure," said Dean Holmes.

"I have no hesitation in saying I could not have shown the same confidence in a previous Governor—James M. Curley."

Under the bill, the volunteer board would appoint a paid Commissioner of Education who would be subject to their rules and regulations. Appointments to the board would be staggered, so as to expire at different times.

Since 1919, the Commissioner has been appointed directly by the Governor. Dean Holmes argued today the new plan would relieve the Governor from political pressure to name the Commissioner and would relieve local school boards and teachers from fear of political domination by the Commissioner.

Fire on Nitrate Craft Probed

Circumstances surrounding the spectacular fire aboard the Danish freighter Laila as she commenced to discharge a cargo of Chilean nitrate at a Little Mystic dock on Wednesday were being thoroughly considered by members of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation this morning.

According to Capt. Charles M. Lyons of the investigating board, a recommendation will be forwarded to Washington within a week, and, under the Act of May 27, 1936, any decision will be made there instead of by the local board.

At the hearing yesterday the master of the Laila, Capt. Ulrick Jensen, declined to give any guess as to the cause of the fire.

None of the other witnesses, including other ship's officers, the engineer on watch at the time, and stevedores unloading the nitrate, could give any reason for the fire.

The foreman himself declared that he noticed the fire smoldering at first in the top of a 100-pound gunny sack full of nitrate. He endeavored to carry this to the iron bucket which was being used to unload the ship, but before he could reach it the bag burst.

The Laila is at present resting on the bottom in 18 feet of water in the Little Mystic. Although no instructions have been received from her owners in Copenhagen yet, it is expected that she will probably go into drydock here for repairs.

New Child Labor Measure Urged

A child labor measure designed to meet the principal objections raised by foes of the constitutional amendment was filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by Representative William A. Brown (R) of Abington.

Representative Brown's proposal would call for the memorializing of Congress to pass legislation controlling the labor for hire of those under 18 years. Inclusion of the words "for hire" limited enforcement to actual work done, Representative Brown holds, eliminating objections of those who feel the amendment that has already been adopted in 28 states might give Congress control over mental labor of children and, hence, might apply to school work.

The proposal must be heard by the House Rules Committee before it can be filed and acted upon.

Lottery Printing Plant Is Seized

With seizure of printing equipment at Springfield, Mass., allegedly used by the "Canadian National Lottery," postal inspectors today took another step toward smashing the huge $1,000,000 lottery which they have branded a fraud.

A Springfield printer, said by Chief Postal Inspector John J. Breslin to have done the printing for the so-called Canadian National Lottery, was brought to Boston today for questioning by Mr. Breslin and Asst. U. S. Atty. Henry M. Leen. The equipment in his place was confiscated.

"The printer has told the Government all he knows and probably will not be arrested," said Mr. Leen. It is thought he will act as a Government witness against John P. Cooley of Longmeadow, Mass., who is accused by the Government of being the head of the lottery. Cooley was held in $7500 bail here yesterday by U. S. Commissioner Harry Guterman.

Many New Englanders have invested in the lottery without any major prizes being paid, according to postal inspectors.

Police Training School Bill Urged

Police chiefs of nearly a dozen Massachusetts cities and towns asked today for the creation of a state policeman's training school so that law enforcement officers might keep abreast of developments in methods for the detection and prosecution of criminals.

Their stand met the opposition, before a legislative committee, of subordinate members of police forces, representing the Massachusetts Police Association.

Chief Timothy F. Leahy, Cambridge, declared a policeman's job had become a "profession, a scientific business," requiring specialized training.

Chief Archie J. Bullock, Arlington, pointed out the bill, unlike a measure defeated last year, did not require policemen to attend the school but permitted municipalities to use their discretion.

Lingering Curley Influence Thought Seen in Legislature

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Despite absence from Beacon Hill, former Governor James M. Curley still seems to retain some measure of influence with some Democratic legislators and this may prove embarrassing to Gov. Charls F. Hurley before the end of his administration.

Evidence of Mr. Curley's continued legislative manipulations was particularly noticeable in connection with Governor Hurley's proposal for a thorough investigation of taxation and public expenditures, which the Senate passed to be engrossed yesterday.

Earlier in the week Edmond J. Hoy, former chief secretary to Mr. Curley and now clerk of the Boston Municipal Court, was observed lobbying against the proposed investigation. His lobbying activities resulted in a Democratic attempt to block the passage of the bill. It was unsuccessful mainly because of the predominant power of the Republican majority, co-operating with the Democratic Governor.

* * *

Back of Mr. Curley's attempted block of the proposed investigation, claims Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and several legislative leaders, is his fear that it might be used against him in the Boston mayoralty campaign, just developing.

These leaders are not forgetting that Mr. Curley, as Governor, wrecked the program of the similar 1936 investigating commission by appointing men to block any extended study of departmental affairs during the 1936 Senatorial campaign. The result of the Curley tactics was that the 1936 commission, headed by former Senator William A. Davenport, of Greenfield, failed to make thorough departmental investigations or any distinctly helpful recommendations.

The attempt by Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, Democratic floor leader, and Senator Joseph A. Langone to force postponement on this year's proposal two days ago on the grounds that the Ways and Means Committee had not held a hearing failed to dupe the Republican proponents.

* * *

It is now expected the Governor's bill will go through the enactment

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

R. I. Sit-Down Strike Closes Rayon Plant

Waypoyset Company's 800 Workers Protest End to Two Shifts

Demand Taken Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—Rhode Island's first major "sit down" strike resulted in the closing of the Waypoyset Manufacturing Company's big rayon plant at Central Falls, for eight hours yesterday and the subsequent walk-out of the approximately 800 protesting United Textile Workers of America.

The night shift began its "sit down" after the company had posted notices that the second and third shifts were to be discontinued. According to organizer Adelard J. Gingras, who is directing the strike, it was the belief of the union that the work should be equally distributed between the workers of all shifts.

As soon as James C. Black, general manager and treasurer, learned of the strike in New York he ordered the plant closed until he had an opportunity to take up the matter with the directors, it was stated at the Central Falls plant.

Organizer Gingras stated that the workers agreed to leave the plant after they had been told by the superintendent that their demands would be taken up immediately by the directors. At that time the night shift had been in the plant for more than eight hours.

Wage Rise Announced By McElwain Shoe Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12—Four thousand employees of the J. F. McElwain Manufacturing Company, Manchester and Nashua shoe firm, of which Gov. F. P. Murphy served as vice-president and general manager until he assumed his state duties, are to receive another five per cent wage increase, the second such increase in four months.

It was announced that the increase will be paid to all workers, including those on an hourly basis and those on piece work. The increase will mean $600,000 more wages for the workers a year.

In an address at Keene on Wednesday evening, Norman Hapgood, editor, lecturer, and author, made mention of the McElwain firm as one which guarantees 50 weeks' work annually to employees.

He believes that the guarantee of certain volumes of work a year is a "big step forward" in the labor industry situation.

Perennial Dye Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12 (AP)—As efforts were to be renewed today to settle the strike at the Perennial Dye and Print Works of West Warwick, the truck drivers' union took a hand in the matter by boycotting shipments to the concern.

After three trucks with goods from New York consigned to the plant had turned back without making their deliveries, it was said at the truck drivers' union headquarters that it was the policy of the organization not to permit union drivers to make deliveries to concerns where strikes were in progress.

Increase Asked in Salem

SALEM, Mass.—Representatives of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union conferred with owners of three shoe factories here in an effort to adjust differences arising from demands of about 175 employees for a straight 15 per cent wage increase. The concerns involved are the Tarlow, Harbor and Becket Shoe Companies.

Pay Increase Granted

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12 (AP)—The Royal Typewriter Company announced today pay increases of from 7 to 8 per cent for factory employees and 5 per cent for salaried workers, effective March 15. More than 5300 persons will benefit. The company granted pay increases of from 5 to 9 per cent last November.

Flood Control Agents of Four States Confer

Initial Work in Area of Merrimack River Urged by Harriman

Cost There Is Less

No specific agreements on proposed flood control programs for either the Connecticut or Merrimack rivers had been reached at a late hour this afternoon, and it was indicated that the conference of representatives from four New England states being held in the Hotel Bellevue would be continued through Saturday.

Most of the day was spent by the delegates from New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts in considering various phases of the flood control projects without attempting to reach definite decisions, Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Massachusetts Planning Board, told reporters.

During the forenoon the flood control project for the Connecticut River was discussed. Late this afternoon, or early tomorrow, Mr. Dean said the group would take up the program for the Merrimack River.

Engineers Present

Army engineers who have drawn preliminary plans for storage reservoirs on the two rivers were in conference with the representatives throughout the day. As yet the group has not decided on definite locations for these storage basins, either in the Connecticut or Merrimack valleys.

This conference, of representatives who were recently appointed by their respective states, was opened at Hartford, Conn., on Monday, and brought to Boston today. According to present plans, the group will submit recommendations for flood control programs of both rivers to Congress, the governors and legislatures of the four states before the end of March.

Their recommendations, it is believed, will largely determine what final flood control projects are to be adopted by the states, working cooperatively. According to plans, a spokesman said, the Federal Government will pay for the cost of construction of the storage reservoirs, but states must pay for land damages and upkeep.

Nearly Completed

Today's meeting, almost a year since flood waters raked the length of the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys, found a flood-control program nearly completed. Only minor problems hindering a general agreement between New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut now remain to be settled, spokesmen said as the conference opened.

As the meeting was called to order Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the New England Interstate Flood Control Commission, urged construction of three Merrimack River reservoirs in the near future.

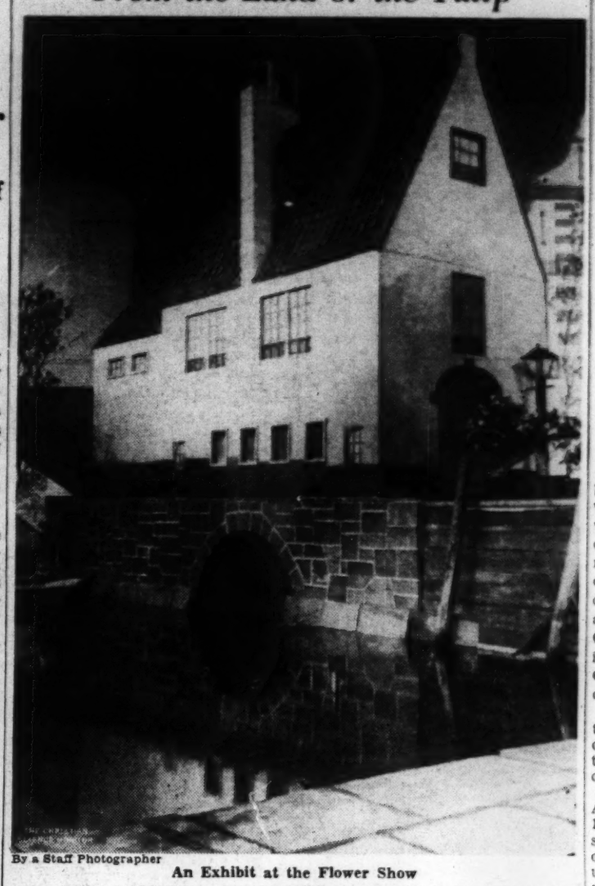
Because flood control is easier to develop on small rivers than large, work can be started on the Merrimack River before the Connecticut, Mr. Harriman said. He then recommended the early construction of three Merrimack reservoirs to be supplemented by two others at a later date.

"These reservoirs," he continued, "will insure Concord, Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill against the occurrence of such flood damage as occurred in 1936."

While the expense of construc-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

From the Land of the Tulip



By a Staff Photographer

An Exhibit at the Flower Show

Reproduction of Building on Quay at Delfshaven, Netherlands. From This Basin the Pilgrims Set Out for America

Strife in Spain Stirs Storm In 'Model League'

Verbal fireworks as realistic as any encountered by the League of Nations in Geneva opened this morning's gathering of a two-day session of the New England Model League of Nations in Sanders Theater at Harvard.

With 350 delegates from 34 colleges and universities in attendance, deliberations of the Junior League began with a heated discussion over the seating of the General Franco delegation from Spain and the Ethiopian representatives who clamored for places.

The Franco group, represented by Clark University, filed into the theater in brown shirts, some wearing Swastikas, to the accompaniment of boos and hisses. Chiefly opposed to the presence of the Franco group were the Spanish Loyalists who, with Frank Licht of Brown University for spokesman, urged time and time again for a ban on speeches delivered by spokesmen from the fascist powers.

Ethiopians Seated

The Ethiopians were finally allowed to be seated, although ripples of protests were heard throughout the hall all morning.

Charles McCormick of Amherst, representing Portugal, immediately charged that "the aims of universal peace are being thwarted by the action of the league committee on credentials in failing to approve the seating of the Franco group." He referred to the loyalist group as "one that has no power."

He declared the Franco Government to be a true government, recog-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Spring Flower Show Opens Its Doors to Public

Spring—with its lush, green grass, sweet-scented flowers and rainbow of colors—burst into bloom in Boston today, as the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opened its sixty-sixth annual flower show in Mechanics Building.

Exceeding anything ever shown previously in an exhibit of this kind here, the show presents myriad types of small gardens, several more prententious and carefully landscaped plots, and innumerable exhibits of out flowers.

Looking down the corridors of the long building, one sees a welter of green, splashed with a kaleidoscope of colors. Reaching up from the floor, arborvitae, fir trees and acacias mingle with long ivy-tendrils, which hang from the ceiling. Over the whole scene clings the heavy, sweet aroma of a thousand varieties of flowers.

A Masterpiece

In the Grand Hall, where formerly varying types of exhibits were placed, the society has erected a masterpiece of landscaping, which in itself makes the whole show worth seeing. Depicting an interpretation of Dutch landscape and a small Dutch town, the scene presents not only the horticultural customs of the tiny country but many forms of life in general as well.

Landscaped by Egbert Hans, who formerly came from Holland but who now resides in Massachusetts, the scene fills the whole of Grand Hall. Extending through the middle is a good-sized canal, running into a replica of the historic basin in Delfshaven, from which the Pilgrims left for America more than three centuries ago. On the queue is a replica of the building which stood then and still stands on the edge of the basin in Holland.

On the stage in the rear of the hall has been painted a scene portraying a typical Dutch village. On one side is the seventeenth century town hall—depicting the one in Damme, while farther back stands a miniature of the singing tower of Veere in its authentic setting of small cottages. Two burgomasters' houses complete the picture there, one of which is a small edition of one built in 1571 and still standing in Holland.

Around the edge of the hall scenery depicting many phases of Holland life has been erected. On one side is an interpretation of a Dutch bulb farm, consisting of the cottage, farm building, shed and bulb beds.

Cart From Holland

There is also a dog-cart shipped here from Hillegon, Holland, center of the bulb-growing industry. The beds are carried on a painted background, showing a typical stream, or "vliet" and windmill, which combine to keep water out of the lowlands by feeding it to the canals.

In another corner of this interesting Dutch scene, stands a small, weather-worn windmill, arms outspread, with its little mill house beside it. In the background many more windmills fade into the distance.

In contrast to the farm dwelling, a residential home appears on the scenery directly opposite. Of the type owned by the well-to-do class, the house is surrounded by what Mr. Hans called a "rich garden."

On the canal is the reproduction of a drawbridge, or "ophaalbrug," which is raised when boats desire to pass. A wide assortment of tulips grows on the raised dyke. All in all, according to Mr. Hans, the scene presents a tribute from horticultural America to bulb-growing Holland.

The Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts have the middle section in Exhibition Hall, and show what can be done by the ambitious gardener by way of making a small garden.

Old-fashioned garden urns are filled with white hydrangeas. Small pools are attractively set in the mid-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Vermont House Passes Measure Banning Liquor Sale to Minors

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 12—If the Senate concurs in a bill passed Wednesday by the Lower House of the Genereal Assembly sale of intoxicating liquor to persons under 21 years of age will be prohibited in Vermont. The present age limit set by statute is 21 for sale of spirituous liquors in state stores and 18 in licensed places dispensing intoxicating liquors by the glass. The bill is one of a series tending to tighten control and is aimed particularly at places licensed to dispense beer and light wines.

Another measure pending in the House would prohibit licensing of places where dancing is engaged in, with the exception of hotels and clubs. Should this measure be enacted into law it would hit scores of cafes and taverns and rural dance pavilions.

On the bill raising the age limit, the House was closely divided. Overriding a favorable report of the temperance committee Monday night the bill was rejected by a vote of 100 to 92. Reconsideration was granted on Tuesday and the measure amended striking out a phrase which would have made "giving or furnishing" illegal also. Under this section liquor could not have been served under the age limit in the home and arguments in favor of amendment pointed out it would be unenforcable. Passage came Wenesday on a roll call vote of 131 to 100.

Another close fight is expected in the Senate with passage in doubt, according to State House observers. Arguments being brought to bear are that enactment into law of the 21-year age limit will open the 18 to 21 age group to the illicit activities of the bootlegger and tend to drive consumption of liquor by persons of these ages under cover. They predicted a return to the "hip-pocket flask" and automobile drinking parties.

Proponents argue conditions will be improved by making it easier for the licensed dispenser to judge age of the buyer and will keep beer and wines out of the hands of boys and girls of high school age who can

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Plea for Great U. S. Merchant Marine Made

Senator Copeland Talks to Boston Chamber on Goals of New Act

Unity Is Urged

Seamen's Law Author Calls on Shipowners and Labor to Work Together

With foreign trade providing employment for more than 14,000,000 workers in American industry, and with the tradition of the Yankee clipper ships as an inspiration, a new and greater American Merchant Marine should be built up to carry American products to markets abroad, U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, asserted in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce at noon today.

Most important among steps toward this goal, he declared, is the development of a spirit of co-operation between labor and the ship owners.

Senator Copeland, sponsor of the American Merchant Marine Act of 1936, whose discharge book provision recently stirred up considerable opposition on the part of seamen, urged that the Maritime Commission should be given full responsibility for the welfare and development of American shipping and that its power to regulate wages and working conditions on subsidized ships should be exercised fully and fairly.

Practically Nothing

The recent West Coast strike, he declared, "has accomplished practically nothing, so far as I can see. . . . Much of the business lost by shipping concerns and producers will not be regained for years."

"Both ship owners and labor must assume the responsibility of building up a merchant marine for our national needs," said the Senator. "They must realize that the best interests of both lie, not in working at cross-purposes, but in a prosperous, expanding industry made possible by mutual loyalty and mutual understanding."

Discussing the application of the Merchant Marine Act he declared: "I say to you with all frankness that this Act must succeed! Our future as a maritime nation is in the balance."

Make It Less Easy

The success of the act and the Maritime Commission in removing causes of friction would make it less easy for "subversive propaganda" to find fertile soil, Senator Copeland asserted.

"I am not one to cry Communist whenever there is an honest difference of opinion over economic questions," he said, "but I do know that so much subversive propaganda has been issued to seamen by communistic and un-American organizations that the whole issue is beclouded. In the files of my committee are publications of such organizations, aimed not alone at the continuous discharge books, the 'Copeland Fink Books,' but also advocating strikes, and instructing their disciples how to carry on disruptive acts in violation of agreements made by their leaders."

Sketching the growth of American shipping up to the time of the clipper ships, Senator Copeland accounted for its decline by pointing to the turning of attention inward to the opening up of the West just at the time that steel ships were beginning to replace wooden vessels.

Prospects at Low Ebb

"It grieves me to say," he declared, "—as I must in all candor, that in my opinion the prospects for the sort of an American Merchant Marine we need are at a lower ebb than they have been since the period preceding the World War. At that time a scant dozen American ships were engaged in foreign trade. . . . The present situation is one of chaos. In the last session of Congress much merchant marine legislation of major importance was passed. But so far, this legislation has not been given a trial, or even a chance to see what can be done under it. . . . For years no new ships have been built, or even started, for our overseas trade,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Sikorsky Predicts Trans-Atlantic Air Service by Summer

KINGSTON, R. I., March 12 (AP)—Igor Sikorsky, designer and builder of airplanes, predicted yesterday there would be regular transatlantic air passenger service by next summer.

"International negotiations alone are delaying the inauguration of regular service between the United States and Europe," he said. He predicted that this country, Great Britain and France would launch ships on simultaneous scheduled hops.

He pointed out that the Pacific had been regularly crossed for 12 months and said that only the necessity of an international agreement had held up regular transatlantic service.

"There is no question that rail is the safest form of travel today," Mr. Sikorsky said to Rhode Island State College students. "It is 25 times safer than bus or planes, but I dare say that within the next generation aircraft will be the safest form of travel."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow; Matinee, 2:30.

SHUBERT — "An Enemy of the People," comedy by Henrik Ibsen. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

MAJESTIC — "The Water Carrier," by Jacob Prager. Presented by the Yiddish Art Players. Featuring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS — "Catherine the Great," starring Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:25, 9:35.

STATE AND ORPHEUM Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Lloyds of London," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:03, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Love Letters of a Star." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN — "Swing High, Swing Low," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:30 a. m., 1:38, 4:31, 7:23, 10:19. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue.

MEMORIAL — "Love Is News" featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:26 a. m., 2:19, 5:10, 8:01, 10:52. Also "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 10 a. m., 12:51, 3:42, 6:33, 9:26.

COLONIAL — Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

EXETER — "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "As You Like It," with Elisabeth Bergner and Laurence Olivier. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Murder Goes to College," with Roscoe Karns, Marsha Hunt and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Crack-Up," co-featuring Peter Lorre, Helen Wood and Brian Donlevy. Fenway 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

UNIVERSITY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Sinner Take All" with Bruce Cabot and Margaret Lindsay. 1:45, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow: Children's movie at 10 a. m. "General Spanky."

UPTOWN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Plough and the Stars." 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

TREMONT — "Let's Sing Again," with Bobby Breen. 10:03 a. m., 12:28, 2:53, 8:25. Also "Chained," featuring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 8:45, 11:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:16, 7:02, 9:48. And at midnight, "We Are From Kronstadt."

BOSTON — "Night Waitress," featuring Margot Grahame and Gorden Jones. 11:06 a. m., 1:56, 5:04, 7:54, 10:26. Stage: "Park Avenue Revue."

MODERN — "Green Light," with Erroll Flynn and Anita Louise. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35. Also "Fugitive in the Sky," with Jean Muir and Warren Hull. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "The Poet of the Organ," "Popular Science," "Putting on the Dog," Patrick Henry's Speech. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE — British sailors of the S. S. Linaria to tell why they refused to sail freighter to Spain. 8:30.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

THE BARN — Three plays by the Little Theater Company: "Study No. 1," by Mary Curran, "Fantastic Flight," by Sidney Box and "The Vest Pocket Stand-By," by Eleanor Price. 8:30.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury St. Through March 30.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES — Speech by Dr. Thorne M. Carpenter on "The Metabolism of Alcohol." 8. 28 Newbury Street. Dinner at 6 at the Engineers' Club. Two reel picture at 7:30 in the American Academy entitled "Popular Science in Color."

MECHANICS BUILDING — New England Spring Flower Show. Through March 18.

MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS FEDERATION (World Friendship Dinner)—Dinner at the Men's City Club, 6:30. Address by Basil Mathews on "The Challenge of the World Today."

HOTEL COMMANDER — Dinner at 6:15. Harvard Teachers Association. Addresses by Prof. Roswell Gray Ham, President-elect of Mount Holyoke College, and President J. Edgar Park of Wheaton College.

Tomorrow

NEW ENGLAND BIOLOGICAL ASS'N—Meeting in the lecture hall of the Biological Building, Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, 10:15.

HOTEL STATLER, Ballroom — Massachusetts Audubon Society will hold second lecture on bird course, 2:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION — Lecture by Dr. Russell Henry Stafford on "The Church and Social Action." 1.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Romanesque Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION — Sixteenth annual meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street, 10:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — "Bermuda in Moving Pictures," presented by the members, 2:30. Mrs. William R. Davenport of the University Travel Company will lecture.

Two-Way Service By Police Radio Declared Near

The invisible net of police radio, making the activities of criminals ever more difficult, is being woven as experiments in two-way communication carried on by Laurence Cumming, radio supervisor for the Metropolitan District Commission, prove successful.

The day is fast approaching when officers in a police car following a suspicious automobile can check up on its registration while actually giving chase, as well as planning with other police cars to close in on the quarry.

Mr. Cumming pointed out this morning that the ability to call for details of any registration number is invaluable when plates have been changed on a stolen car. Proof that a car of any certain make bears the wrong plates gives adequate reason for detaining the driver for further investigation. In many other circumstances, he added, a quick check-up with headquarters makes it possible to obtain facts sufficient to warrant the arrest of an otherwise merely suspicious person.

Successful experiments in two-way communication carried on between the Metropolitan District Commission headquarters at 20 Somerset Street, Boston, and police cruising cars at Quabbin and Wachusett reservations, late last night, brought the date of launching a complete two-way system appreciably nearer, he said.

Officers in cars at Quabbin and Wachusett were able to converse with each other directly and to hear messages directly from the Boston transmitter having a directional antenna. With the aid of a relay station, they were able also to send messages to Boston.

The vertical antenna structure on the roof of the M. D. C. headquarters building in Boston is the only one of its type in this part of the country, according to Mr. Cumming. It is constructed on a telescoping plan, permitting doubling of its present 50-foot height above the roof, if the need for more powerful transmitting facilities becomes apparent. The top of the antenna is now 321 feet above sea level—15 feet higher than the top of the Bunker Hill Monument.

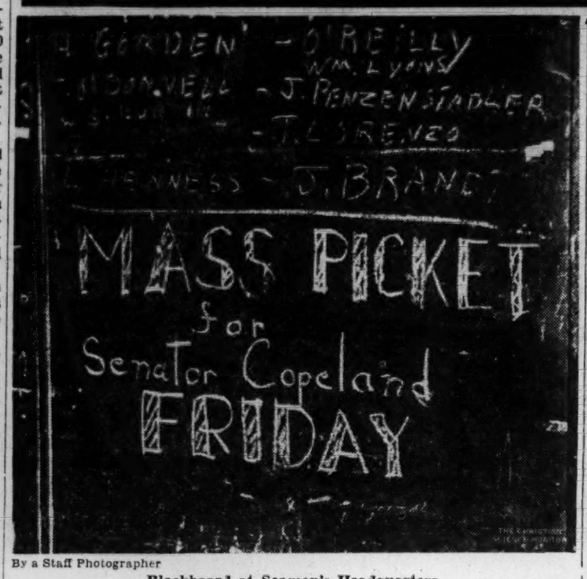
Pay Roll Boosted $500,000

WORCESTER, Mass., March 12 (AP)—A general wage increase for 3000 workers at the Worcester plant of the Norton Company, which will boost the annual pay roll by more than $500,000, was announced this afternoon by George N. Jeppson, vice-president.

Boston Chamber Honors Senator Copeland

Seated, Left to Right—Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York; Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John F. Fitzgerald, Boston Port Authority

Standing, Left to Right—Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Albert T. Gould, Chairman of the Governing Board, Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Henry S. Howe, Committee on Meetings and Members' Luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Cornelius F. Haley, State Senator



By a Staff Photographer

Blackboard at Seamen's Headquarters

Copeland

(Continued from Page 9)

and yet all informed persons know that our merchant marine is largely obsolescent.

"These things are discouraging to those of us in Congress who felt, after the passage of major shipping and seamen's legislation, that a new era had dawned for the Merchant Marine of the United States. . . . But I would not have you believe for a moment that I think this country is on the way to ruin. There are too many New Englanders, too many of New England stock, and too many Americans of New England spirit, to permit obstacles to deter us from our course!"

Met By Police Guard

Senator Copeland arrived at 7:20 this morning in Boston on the Federal Express. He was met at South Station by a special police guard which escorted him to the Chestnut Hill home of William K. Jackson of the United Fruit Company, to await the hour of the noon Chamber of Commerce meeting.

In the course of his address, Senator Copeland stated that President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal will be stopped. He also said after the meeting that the "absurd situation" under the Merchant Marine Act in which graduates of schoolships such as the Nantucket are refused rating as able seamen, will be taken care of at once.

Another speaker at the meeting was State Senator Cornelius F. Haley (D) of Rowley, chairman of the special legislative committee investigating seaports of Massachusetts. While Senator Copeland had deplored the condition of the merchant marine, Senator Haley expressed concern over the antiquated condition of dock facilities in the State. There are only three groups of piers in Boston harbor that could be described as modern, he said, and one of these belongs to the Federal Government.

Crowd Gathers

Large crowds gathered in front of the Chamber of Commerce building at 80 Federal street during the noon lunch hour today, in spite of the efforts of police and plain clothesmen to disperse them, as the arrival of Senator Copeland was expected.

The reason for the display of interest, however, was not so much the visit of the Senator as the presence of a dozen or so pickets, wearing small white buttons protesting the Copeland Act, who paraded in pairs in front of the entrance to the building. A number of bystanders, in fact, noting the presence of police and press photographers, were under the impression that a holdup had taken place.

In charge of the pickets was Robert Mills, agent for the Eastern and Gulf Sailor's association. Among them was Alfred Baker Lewis, former candidate for Governor of Massachusetts and secretary of the state Socialist Party, who stated that he had been sent down by Miss Alice Dodge, office secretary at the Boston headquarters of the C. I. O. at 864 Washington Street.

In addition to the policemen and plainclothesmen on the street and in the lobby of the building, three members of the police squad visited the dining room on the 14th floor to see that everything was safe before the Senator entered it.

Senator Copeland arrived at 12:15, having been escorted over from the offices of the United Fruit Company, which he had been visiting in the First National Bank Building, by a number of police officers and plainclothesmen.

Model League

(Continued from Page 9)

nized by Italy and Portugal. Half the delegates hissed loudly while Spain delegates rose to question whether any sort of recognition had been given to Franco by England.

England's Policy

Portugal replied that England's blockade of loyalist territory constituted a partial recognition of Franco. But Spain demanded a reply from England.

Whereupon, Jean Keith of Harvard, representing England, arose to explain that England had neither repudiated nor recognized Franco, not yet being aware of the feeling of the Spanish people.

Pound's Students Plan to Honor Him By Professorship

As a permanently useful tribute to Roscoe Pound, internationally known dean emeritus of the Harvard Law School, his former students throughout the world plan to raise $350,000 to establish a roving university professorship in his name—the first of its kind at Harvard.

Officers of the law school alumni today began a campaign to raise the necessary funds as a result of formal approval given the plans last night by the council of the Alumni Association at a meeting in the Harvard Club at Boston.

In addition to establishing the professorship, the alumni hope that Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and other university authorities will see fit to name Dr Pound the first occupant of the Pound professorship, thus giving all Harvard students the benefit of his talents, heretofore limited to students of the law school.

Plans for the new chair were described today by Reginald H. Smith, Boston attorney and treasurer of the Law School Association, who will direct the fund-raising campaign.

"The plan is to establish a university professorship, to be named for Dean Pound, of which the occupant would be able to lecture in any school of the university as he chose," he said. "The law school alumni hope the authorities will name Dean Pound himself to occupy the chair.

"The university professor would be able to lecture on government to undergraduates in the college or to those in the business school, for example. Of course, we hope Dr. Pound will continue his great course in the Law School on jurisprudence.

"The plan for raising the money has the backing of Dr. Conant and Dr. Lowell (President Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell).

"So far as I know, this will be the first time a roving professorship of this character has been in force anywhere and, if Dean Pound is named to fill the position, it will be the first time, at Harvard at least, that a professor has filled a chair named in his honor.

"Dean Pound is as well known in Philadelphia and San Francisco as in Boston, and has been described by Prof. Joseph Beale as the greatest legal scholar of his time and one of the greatest of all time."

Dr. Pound, who was dean of the law school for 20 years, and was named dean emeritus upon his retirement in 1936, is now on a world tour. Edward M. Morgan is acting dean, and James M. Landis of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to become dean in September.

Vermont Letter

(Continued from Page 9)

pass for 18 or older. A bill has already been enacted into law providing for temperance instruction in the schools and for courses showing the harmful effects of alcohol.

The move to separate drinking and dancing has been prompted by conditions reported from many rural sections. Under the Vermont Liquor Control Act, however, it is now possible for the Liquor Board to refuse to license places where dancing is held because the law explicitly instructs the administrator under the section relating to his duties to "work toward temperance at all times." Proponents of these temperance bills, however, feel statutory prohibition will be more effective than regulation.

In line with other temperance sentiment in this General Assembly the Senate yesterday concurred in a resolution adopted by the House memoralizing Congress to enact a bill now pending in the National House to prohibit interstate advertising of intoxicating liquors. As in the House, the vote was close and by roll call 16 to 14 with all senators voting.

* * *

State Appropriations

A halt in extra state appropriations was urged by Chairman Rice of the House Appropriations Committee yesterday during argument on a bill providing $6000 annually for dairy herd improvement. He estimated that $122,000 had already been appropriated through special bills, and declared the estimated revenue would be exceeded by between $800,000 and $900,000 when special appropriations and departmental increases are all in. He declared, unless an immediate halt was called, the only recourse would be greatly increased taxation. He warned this would not "sit well with the constituents back home."

* * *

Court Plan Opposed

A strictly party vote in the Senate yesterday concurred in a House resolution opposing President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the Supreme Court. The roll call count stood 22 to 8.

Matthew G. Leary, chairman of the judiciary committee which reported the resolution favorably, led the Democratic attempt to modify the phraseology, realizing victory was hopeless. He was supported by fellow Democrats, Senators Alfred H. Heininger of Burlington and Herbert B. Comings of Richford. Supporting the resolution were Senators Ernest Dunklee of Vernon, William Noonan of Panton and Frank M. Corry of Montpelier.

Something new in recent Vermont legislative history, a filibuster, was scheduled, but after two "softening" amendments had been overwhelmingly rejected, the Democratic leaders decided to give up the idea.

Senator Leary, however, demanded that the resolution, if it was to be passed, say exactly what was intended. He offered an amendment which would have put the Assembly on record as believing President Roosevelt is making the attempt to "pack the Supreme Court." The text of this said: "We solemnly declare that we actually believe that President Franklin D. Roosevelt has willfully and deliberately recommended to Congress of the United States the passage of certain laws that will, if enacted by Congress, place him in a position whereby he as Chief Executive may acquire the right and power to dictate the decisions and deliberations of the United States Supreme Court."

He charged the Assembly was not being honest in its meaning as contained in the original resolution.

N. E. Council Program Ready

Flood control, the $219,000,000 public works program proposed for New England, labor relations and the farmer's acute problems of milk marketing will absorb the attention of the New England Council on March 19 at its quarterly meeting in Providence, R. I., it was reported by the Council today.

For labor discussions, the Council has obtained Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration as leader. Professor Schlicter is noted for his knowledge of labor developments in the chief industrial centers of the country.

Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer for the New England Interstate Commission on Flood Control, will outline the progress made toward solving local flood problems. He will also report projects in the Merrimack and Connecticut valleys. The public works program will be discussed by Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the New England Regional Planning Commission.

What's Going On in the Arts

Harley Perkins Gallery

Carl Gordon Cutler is showing water colors at the Harley Perkins Gallery on Revere Street. Mr. Cutler is today one of the best water colorists in New England, carrying on in that medium with a peculiar feeling for its qualities, such as only its finest exponents are capable of.

Trees, stone piles, streams, islands figure among Mr. Cutler's subjects, all of which are brought into mutual accord and contribute fluently, freshly, vibrantly to the composition. One picture, called "Hot Day," seems to us to capture the sense of things growing and thriving in nature in rather an abstract and relevant way. But Mr. Cutler's abstraction has not those qualifications of jaggedness, of distortion, and formalization which draw attention in excess to other contemporary water colorists. He proves that one may without forcing effects achieve an authentic expression of nature which is rousing. For us there is invariably a joy in the—shall we call it—"good cuisine" of Mr. Cutler's water colors; one is not aware of too thick paint, too many strokes, over-dryness of edges. He is skilled in applying the wash just where it belongs, in what appears a spontaneous application.

Doll and Richards

Benedict Cipollini is exhibiting sculptures at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. There are marbles, bronzes and plasters which show in the varied media the treatment of a sculptor who follows the traditional manner faithfully. He seems especially gifted portraying animals, which he discloses in characteristic attitudes. His personal portraits favor the sentimental. A torso executed in the Hellenistic manner reveals best his technical skill

D. A.

Composers Forum Laboratory

Last night in Repertory Hall, the Composers Forum Laboratory presented Israel Freedman and a program of his works. Artists assisting were Eleanor Steber, soprano; Justin Sandridge and Walter Jacobson, piano, and the Forum String Quartet (Henry Kramer, Stanley Benson, Harry A. Welcome and Karl Zeise). The works offered included a four-hand pianoforte arrangement of "Hiawatha" Op. 10, No. 1, for orchestra; a pair of songs, "Hymn to Nature" Op. 3, No. 15 and "Spring Song"; an Adagio for strings, Op. 8, No. 1, and a pianoforte four-hand arrangement of a Symphony in G minor, Op. 11.

This was an unrewarding program. In the first place, the composer erred in offering pianoforte arrangements instead of works written originally for pianoforte. In the question period which followed, it was brought out that he had composed several strictly pianoforte pieces and had he chosen to present them, one might better have judged his merits as a craftsman. In the second place, there was little evidence of a real urge to write—the thematic material was not notable for originality or humor and the contrapuntal passages, when they were introduced as in the symphony, did not seem spontaneous expressions of a fundamental, continuous idea.

Mr. Freedman's harmonic vocabulary is restricted to tonic, dominant and subdominant, principally, and while he emphasized that his symphony, for instance, was deliberately patterned upon eighteenth-century music, there was no eighteenth-century liveliness of rhythm or variety in melody. Mr. Freedman defended this somewhat drab coloring by explaining that orchestral color was lacking; perfectly true, but one might also ask why Mozart and Haydn symphonies in pianoforte transcriptions "come through" in such satisfying measure. Orchestral color, though desirable, is apparently not wholly necessary to the enjoyment of symphonic melodies. Had Mr. Freedman made piquant use of strings in his Adagio, his argument might have carried more weight, but here also, the imaginative spark was absent and the quartet proved to be the average production of a studious pupil in the classroom.

G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

Several things recommend "Swing High, Swing Low," a free adaptation of the play, "Burlesque," which came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. Chief of them is Carole Lombard, who turns in one of the best and most appealing performances of her screen career as the long-suffering wife of an irresponsible jazz trumpeter. Director Mitchell Leisen, too, gives the proceedings an air of naturalness and plausibility. And this sentimental comedy drama is fitted out with some good melodies and considerable humor.

Wide World Studio

Helen Jepson

Who Will Sing Marguerite in the Metropolitan Opera's "Faust" at the Boston Opera House on the Evening of April 13

Miss Lombard, stranded in Panama on her way to California, sets her affections upon a happy-go-lucky trumpeter and ex-soldier. She spurs him on to success in a Panama night spot, marries him, sends him to New York and almost loses him when success goes to his head. The film begins in a sprightly comedy vein, but works itself into a pretty lachrymose state before the happy ending arrives. Miss Lombard's acting may save this portion of the film for you.

Fred MacMurray is the horn tooter, and we felt that his musicianship exceeded his acting ability. Charles Butterworth furnishes humor of his particular style and Jean Dixon at last gets some really funny lines. Harvey Stephens, Cecile Cunningham and Dorothy Lamour are in the cast.

High lights of an uneven stage show are Paul Gerrits, who roller skates, juggles and chatters amusingly, and Saul Grauman's "musical stairatone."

"Crack-Up," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, is all about stolen trans-Atlantic bomber plans. It is fairly absorbing, thanks mostly to Peter Lorre, Brian Donlevy, Helen Wood, Ralph Morgan and Thomas Beck are in the cast. The companion film is "Murder Goes to College," which should act as a warning to all mathematics professors not to become the controlling geniuses behind "number pools." Lynne Overman, whose capable comedy shoulders have to bear some pretty heavy burdens these days, is the sleuth. Roscoe Karns, Astrid Allwyn, Larry Crabbe and Marsha Hunt are mixed up in the affair.

Perhaps on an afternoon off, one of those glib movie detectives might get a little practice by taking a peek in at the Keith Boston this week to solve how Marge Greeley, mounted upon a large banjo, floats out over the audience "with the greatest of ease" and apparently nothing to hold her up. Outside of the banjo number, the new show is below the recent standard at the Boston.

The screen feature is "Night Waitress," which has something to do with gold smuggling, and is reminiscent—though not up to the standard—of an old silent. Margot Grahame and Gordon Jones are the principals.

J. D. B.

Williams to Seek Cross-Section Of American Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 12—Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, explained today why he feels that Williams is not "representative" enough of American youth.

He had told a group of alumni at Boston on Wednesday that the college was admitting too large a proportion of its student body from wealthy graduates of private preparatory schools.

"We would like to have the Williams College community," he said today, "like the nation itself, with undergraduates drawn from all social and economic strata. We would like to have a community so like the average American community that every graduate would feel perfectly at home in any cross roads or industrial community in the country."

He added that those he termed the "nice boys—well-mannered, sophisticated and generally well-disposed" are in these respects "superior to the average American boy, but such differences are superficial and are usually due to the good fortune of these men, not to their efforts."

He said private school training more often prepares students specifically for college than do the public schools.

Snow

(Continued from Page 9)

nual winter carnival which opened its three-day session today and will continue through Sunday.

Trains for Week End

With the best skiing conditions of the winter in the offing, the Boston & Maine Railroad has scheduled week end and Sunday snow trains.

The week-end snow train will leave the North Station Saturday at 1:55 p. m., bound for Littleton, N. H. Sunday's snow trains are scheduled for Plymouth, Campton, North Woodstock, Lincoln and Franconia Notch, N. H.

Boston & Maine officials last night issued a warning to the Sunday snow train enthusiasts that the trains will leave promptly "on the dot" of 8 o'clock. Last Sunday nearly a score of the enthusiasts were left behind, arriving at the North Station a few minutes after departure time. With the long runs of this week's trains it is necessary that they leave on time, the announcements say.

Vermont Incomes Jump

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 12 (AP)—Income tax collections in Vermont from Jan. 1 to March 9, this year, topped the 1936 figures for the same period by nearly 72 per cent, Fred L. Martin, collector of revenue reported. Martin gave the 1937 receipts as $337,388.51, compared with $196,334.66 in 1936.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Deutschland	Mar. 13	Cherbourg	Mar. 21	Mar. 13, 1:00 pm	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm
Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 17	Plymouth	Mar. 25	Mar. 16, 8:00 pm	Mar. 17, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Francisco	Mar. 19	Mar 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Mar. 21	Mar 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Taft	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar 15, 4:00 pm	Mar. 15, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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Russia Proposes World's Largest Printing Plant

NORWOOD, Mass., March 12 (AP)—Plans for establishing the largest printing plant in the world, with a capacity of 109,000,000 volumes annually, were disclosed by four representatives of the Russian Government, here to inspect equipment of New England publishing plants.

The Soviet plant, they said, would be established at Perm, on the Volga, with unlimited waterpower immediately available and close to great virgin forests representing an almost unlimited source of paper pulp.

Books will be published, they said, in 33 languages, to accommodate the many racial strains found within the borders of the Union of Soviet Republics.

The four Soviet representatives, W. G. Almazoff, manager of the Polygraphniga Publicity Trust; E. M. Shtereng, director of the First Exemplary Typography of Ozig; Eliasz B. Gotman, director of the Scientific Research Institution for Polygraphy in Moscow, and V. V. Fonitcheff, director of the Twenty-fourth Lithography, also plan visits to New York, Chicago, Washington, Kingsport, Tenn.; the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh and the Ford Plant in Detroit.

As an example of progress made in printing in Russia, Mr. Almazoff said one Moscow newspaper now had a circulation of more than 3,000,000 daily.

Reginald Orcutt, official of an American typesetting machine company, who is accompanying the Russians on a tour of printing plants, said rapid strides in education in Russia had furnished the Soviet with a titanic task in meeting demands not only for text books, but works on sociology, history, science, law and fiction. To meet this demand, he said, regional printing plants would be established in various sections of the republic.

Irish Honor Harvard Men

DUBLIN, March 12 (AP)—The Senate of the National University of Ireland decided yesterday to confer degrees of Doctor of Literature on Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken and Prof. Fred Robinson, both of Harvard University. Professor Robinson has given instruction in the Celtic languages in Harvard University since 1896. Dr. Hencken, an archaeologist, has been director of the Harvard archaeological expedition in Ireland since 1932.

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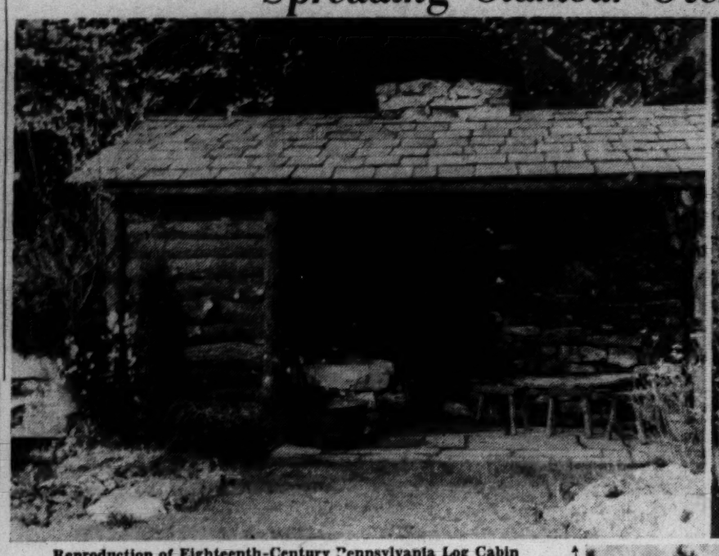
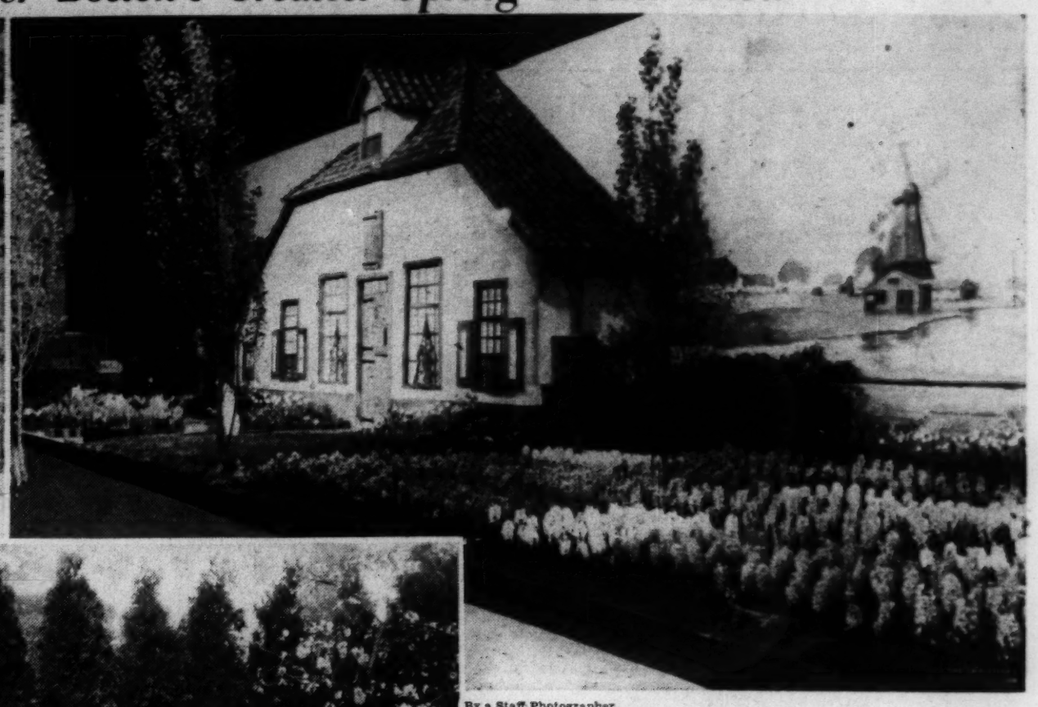
Spreading Glamour Over Boston's Greatest Spring Flower Show



Reproduction of Eighteenth-Century Pennsylvania Log Cabin



By a Staff Photographer
Reproduction of Dutch Bulb-Growing Farm

Annual Spring Flower Show Opens Its Doors to the Public

(Continued From Page 9)

die of grass plots, bordered by plants, blooms and shrubs of all sizes. One exhibit in particular, by the Newton Center Garden Club, shows what can be done with things at hand. A green wagon wheel, serving as a gate, is set in a gap in a stone wall, behind which arborvitae grows. In the foreground have been placed a flowering cherry tree and a Japanese maple.

One of the more novel exhibits is an outdoor oven, grill and stone fireplace, reproduced from an 18th century home in Huntington, Pennsylvania. In front of the fireplace is an old stone sink, formerly used in an early Pennsylvanian home.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society presents "A May Morning with the Birds at Lily Pond, Cohasset," in which 29 species of birds are shown, while the State Department of Conservation illustrates conservation in its exhibit entitled, "Recreational Area in a State Park."

Off in a corner by themselves—in keeping with their tradition of aloofness—stand the orchids. More than 500 plants are shown ranging down the tongue-twisting line from cypripediums to cymbidiums and cattleya hybrids. And—believe it or not—orchids are easy to grow, according to Miss Eleanor A. Linder of Wellesley who has spent many years raising the blooms from a seed.

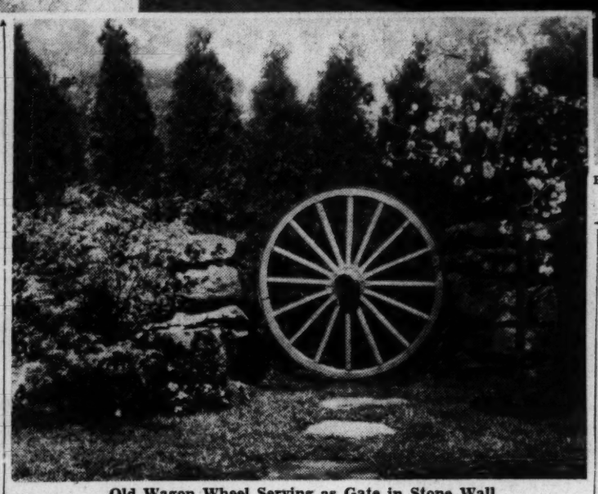
Hall of Roses

Upstairs, in Paul Revere Hall, are located the roses. The hall has been transformed into an exhibition of blooms that brings together the newest, oldest, largest and smallest roses grown. Newest is the Signora Rose, which was brought here from Italy. The smallest is the Tom Thumb, the bloom of which fits into an ordinary thimble.

To name all the flowers and their history at the show would entail listing of an entire catalogue. There are the sweet peas, for instance, of which the Burpee Company exhibits varieties including the pink Annie Laurie, lavender Michigans and mauve beauties. Interesting to note in connection with the sweet pea is that Mr. Burpee of Philadelphia, in experimenting with yellow ones, eventually created an odorless marigold which won the gold medal at the National Flower Show in New York City last month.

In presenting this annual spring flower show, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, founded more than 100 years ago and second oldest in this country, aims both to provide latest knowledge about plants, tools and methods of handling flowers, and to bring joy to thousands of nature lovers who live in the city and seldom have an opportunity to visit the country.

The show continues through March 18, and for one solid week makes this mundane, wintry world a most cheerful and beautiful place to be.



Old Wagon Wheel Serving as Gate in Stone Wall

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

stage in both legislative branches and be ready for the Governor's signature before the end of next week. Hope is held that the commission will be ready for its investigating work a few days later.

Other evidence is also available at the State House to show many Democratic legislators, particularly those in the Senate, still maintain their allegiance to former Governor Curley.

It has been learned that Governor Hurley is anxious for the passage of a bill extending the term of the Boston police commissioner from five to seven years and calling for the appointment of a new commissioner.

This bill is aimed at the removal of Joseph F. Timilty, appointed commissioner by Mr. Curley shortly before he left office. With the removal of Mr. Timilty, it is felt, any possible control Mr. Curley maintains over the Police Department will be broken.

* * *

However, it is understood Governor Hurley has yet to obtain a single Democratic promise of support in the Senate on the measure. Thus, it appears that if the bill is to be made law, the Governor once more will be forced to rely on Republican support.

In the eyes of Democrats, this close co-operation between Governor Hurley and the Republican leaders is not desirable in the long run. It is thus expected that sooner or later the Governor will reap the unwelcome political harvest of stern opposition to his policies within his own party ranks.

On the other hand, if the Republicans continue to co-operate with the Governor during his two-year term, and the Governor is once more the Democratic gubernatorial nominee in 1938, the G. O. P. may find it difficult to defeat Mr. Hurley because of their lack of campaign ammunition.

Edgar M. Mills

Free Chemistry Talk Announced

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, internationally famous chemist, and Robert Raymond Elliott, former senior law secretary to the Justices of the Supreme Court, will be guest speakers in the seventh set of free vocational lectures sponsored by Northeastern University at Jordan Hall tomorrow morning.

Dr. Esselen, who has represented the National Research Council at International Congresses in Liege and Lucerne, will speak to more than 1000 high school juniors and seniors on chemistry and chemical engineering, while Elliott will discuss law as a profession.

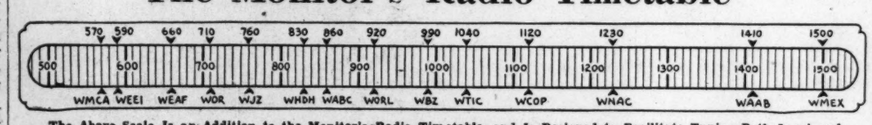
O'Neil Heads Police At Manchester, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12—James F. O'Neil, deputy chief of the Manchester police department for the past three years, has been named chief to succeed the late Michael J. Healy, head of the department for nearly 50 years.

During his career Chief Healy became a national figure in police circles. He was a dry. During the "wet" days he carried out the unique "Healy plan," whereby he ruled with an iron hand over the establishments dispensing liquor, and determined which ones should do business and which should not, much to the sorrow of those people who wanted to see liquor flow freely in any establishment that wanted to sell it.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	Dari Dan, sketch	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	**Singing Lady's Musical Play**	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Checkerboard, musical program	**Singing Lady's Musical Play**	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45	"Old Homestead"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	variety program	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Fur Trappers; Rokov's music	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Ruth Moss; radio rendezvous
6:45 Kitty Kelly	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch"; sketch	Preview of the opera	"Amos 'n' Andy"; minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Radio School
7:30 Garden talk	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 **Boake Carter, news comment**	Musical program	Caballeros; soloists	Chemistry talk
8:00 **"Broadway Varieties": Oscar**	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revellers, male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Richard Himber's Orchestra;
8:15 **Shaw; soloists; orchestra**	"Singin' Sam," baritone		Gogo De Lys; soloists
8:30 **Hal Kemp's Orchestra;**	"Death Valley Days"; western		Ruth Moss interviews Paul
8:45 **Rhythm Singers**	dramatic sketch		Gerrits
9:00 **Hollywood Hotel: Fred Mac-**	**Opposition to the President's**	"Waltz Time"; soloists;	World Events
9:15 **Murray; Frances Langford,**	**proposal to reorganize the**	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
9:30 **Anne Jamison, Igor Gorin**	**judiciary; congressional**	Court of Human Relations:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45 **in sketch; soloists**	**speakers**	dramatic sketch	Sports broadcast
10:00 **Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-**	Celebration of 25th anniver-	"First Nighter" sketch	Sports broadcast
10:15 **gene Ormandy, conductor**	sary, Girl Scouts of America	"First Nighter" sketch	Sports broadcast
10:30 Congressional speaker	Healani of the South Seas	Varsity Show: talent from	Sports broadcast
10:45 Verrill's Vocals	Picture preview; Walt Disney	colleges; John Held Jr.	Sports broadcast
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News: studio reports	Yankee News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:15 Musical program	Chicago Symphonic Hour: Roy	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Lewis's Orchestra
11:30 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Shield's Orchestra; soloists;	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Ted Lewis's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Carleton Smith, comment	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic - Symphony Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Farm Bureau Federation program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:55 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: "Mignon," with Gladys Swarthout; Charles Hackett; Ezio Pinza; commentator.

2:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Debate by Universities of Pittsburgh and Washington: Resolved: "Congress Shall Be Empowered to Fix Maximum Hours and Minimum Wages."

2:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Colgate University Glee Club.

3:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Dramatization of voyage from Boston to New Orleans.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Department of Commerce talk on "Office Appliances."

3:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Tours in Tone.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "This America of Ours."

5:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Drama of the Skies."

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; Duke Ellington; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem"; dramatic sketch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Carlos Salzedo; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: experimental drama.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Polly Moran; soloists; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Circumstantial Evidence," sketch; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Stoopnagle and Budd; Kate Smith; Vincent Lopez.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra.

9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Joe Cook; Lotte Lehmann; Earl M. Teter; Capt. C. W. R. Knight; Ros Gorman; Aline MacMahon; Cavaliers Quartet.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Walberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor.

1:15 WEEI, E. B. Rideout's long-range weather forecast.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Robert Irwin; Helen Jepson; Georges Enesco; Dudley Digges; Sara Allgood.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Music in the Theater"; soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air; soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinsky, conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera"; Willie Morris; orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

5:30 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse.

6:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

6:30 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour"; recorded classical program.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Connor, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna"; soloists; symphony orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Elizabeth Rethberg, soloist.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing"; studio chorus.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Josef Hoffmann, pianist.

10:30 WOR, "Red Lacquer and Jade"; readings, Basil Ruysdael; music.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76"; American Revolution dramatic sketch.

Mother Church Radiocast

10:45 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

State Is Assailed On Transportation Of Private Pupils

By the Associated Press

Massachusetts, alone of the New England states, a survey revealed today, provides state funds to transport children to and from private schools.

This situation recently drew together members of leading Protestant sects who, appearing before a legislative committee, with one voice condemned the measure permitting it.

Roman Catholic priests, on the other hand, urged retention of the 1936 statute.

The Rev. Fred L. Anderson of the Boston Ministers' Conference and the Massachusetts Baptist Convention vigorously urged that the law be repealed.

Basis of Opposition

Specifically, the Episcopalians, Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians, Congregationalists and Methodists objected to seeing state funds used to carry pupils to and from Roman Catholic parochial schools on the ground that the law was contrary to the principle of separation of church and state. Some held it might be an entering wedge for appropriations for maintenance of private schools.

One member voiced what appeared general regret that the opposition made it seem "we are hitting one denomination."

Roman Catholic priests, on the other hand, contended that United States, New York and Iowa Supreme Court decisions were favorable to such appropriations and declared taxpayers in Massachusetts were saved at least $15,000,000 annually by the education of 150,000 children in parochial schools.

Methods in Other States

In Maine, the Department of Education reported transportation for private and parochial schools was a matter for municipal adjustment, the State not interfering.

New Hampshire does not authorize such transportation.

Under Connecticut law, it is illegal to use state funds for such a purpose.

Rhode Island makes an exception for crippled pupils attending special schools but otherwise makes no provision.

Vermont, somewhat like Maine, leaves the matter up to the individual towns, some of which do provide for such transportation.

South Hadley Plan Of Limited Meeting Faces Court Inquiry

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 12 (AP)—An attack upon the limited town meeting form of government in force in this town for four years was launched yesterday by Donald F. Moynahan, who obtained a temporary restraining order from Superior Court. By this order town officials are to appear in court tomorrow to show cause why the town government should not be declared void on ground of alleged irregularities in its acceptance by the voters.

Mr. Moynahan, a consistent opponent of the limited form since its inception, alleged that the selectmen in 1933 failed to give the full notice of 21 days calling for the vote of the town. Mr. Moynahan's move is based on recent Supreme Court action in voiding the adoption of the limited town meeting by Braintree. He further alleges that since two years have elapsed since the passage of the special legislative act the entire act is now void.

Mr. Moynahan seeks to have the town revert to the old form of town government.

Control

(Continued from Page 9)

tion may be large, Mr. Harriman conceded, New Hampshire and Massachusetts are warranted in planning immediate work on three large basins which army engineers have recommended, under terms which Congress laid down in the Copeland bill.

"On the Connecticut river, however, the problem is more difficult because of the large drainage area," Mr. Harriman continued. "Army engineers have laid out an initial project of nine reservoirs to be later supplemented by 11 others, a total of 20.

"They estimated the cost of the nine initial basins will be $13,400,000; and total cost of 20 at $34,800,000. The portion to be borne by the states would be $10,570,000 for the 20 reservoirs. The balance will be paid by the Federal Government.

"If the 20 basins are built," the speaker continued, "the height of a flood at Springfield similar to the one last year, would be reduced by approximately four feet, nine inches Nine reservoirs, however, will only reduce the height of a flood at Springfield similar to that of 1936 by approximately one foot, 10 inches."

Some of the problems to be discussed at today's conference, it was indicated, included social and economic factors involved in flood control development.

When a reservoir is constructed, it must necessarily embrace huge tracts of land, reducing taxable values to towns and necessitating the reconstruction of railroads and highways. Except in spring and fall, when the reservoirs are filled, further, they are naturally unattractive to tourists and natives alike.

"Vermont does not object to the four or five reservoirs of the initial project of nine for the Connecticut River which would be located within her border; but it is very doubtful," Mr. Harriman said, "whether its consent could be obtained for the 11 out of 20 large projects which would be built in that State."

Both Vermont and New Hampshire, Mr. Harriman concluded, feel that since Massachusetts and Connecticut will benefit most by construction of the reservoirs on the Connecticut, these latter states should pay most of the cost.

R. I. Takes Steps To Set Up Civil Service System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—Two measures establishing civil service systems for the State government were taken under consideration by the General Assembly today.

One was a joint introduction in the House and the Senate, sponsored by the Rhode Island League of Women Voters. The other measure was introduced by Representative Henry E. Fowler of Barrington, Republican floor leader of the House, at the request of Peirce H. Brereton, Chairman of the G. O. P. State Central Committee.

The measures were similar in many respects, setting up a civil service division headed by a chief who would be personnel director. They provide for the classification of all types of employees in the State government. The bills differ somewhat in their exemption of officials who do not come under the civil service classifications.

The bi-partisan nature of the League of Women Voters bill is shown in provisions that the civil service commission, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, should include two Democrats and two Republicans.

The purpose of the act as stated in the first section, is to "guarantee to all citizens a fair opportunity for government service; to establish conditions of service which will attract officers and employees of character and capacity, and to increase the efficiency of the governmental departments and agencies by the improvement of methods of personnel administration."

The bill further provides that the chief of the division of civil service be appointed by the commissioners, and be familiar with the principles and experienced in the methods and techniques of the merit system.

Civil service laws, such as recommended yesterday, were advocated by both parties during the recent election and by Gov. Robert E. Quinn in his inaugural address.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fitting Our Dress Budget Into Our Income

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

With Study and System We Can Be Well Dressed

We Owe It to Our Friends to Look Attractive and It Can Always Be Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Indianapolis, Ind.

Among the pearls of wisdom that have come my way of late is the axiom that women, particularly single women, should have one subject on which they qualify as specialists. At the moment I can think of no more fascinating hobby than learning the fine art of dress.

I recently advised a friend of mine, who had no such hobby, and who wanted one as remote as possible from her daily calling (that of an interior decorator), to try making a scientific study of how to be smart on a small income. She could work out a perfect color scheme for a room from a piece of chintz, but salesgirls could talk her into buying a blue hat when she hadn't a thing to wear with it, and Schiaparelli meant less to her than Biedermeier to me. She bought clothes on the run, out of necessity for a "decent rag to put on her back," regretted them at once, and wondered how other women managed to look so smart and still spend less.

Working out my own dress problems on a small income has always been an absorbing hobby of mine, and I've filled many a long winter evening at it, with, I believe, good results. You may know all there is to know about antiques or guppies, and the day may come when someone will hang breathlessly on your words as you wax eloquent on your subject, but your clothes speak for themselves. The effect of becoming and well-chosen clothes is incalculable.

As With Other Hobbies

As with any other hobby, you can go into this as deeply as your time and funds permit. Both being unlimited, you could no doubt arrive—if you desired—at the pinnacle of being one of those Best Dressed Women of the world. Most of us, however, have our restrictions, but it is possible with a little thought and study to gain the satisfaction of knowing that you are becomingly and suitably clad for each occasion.

My advice to any woman who wishes to study her clothes problem seriously is to start with a notebook. I am congenitally a notebook keeper, so I started there myself. My clothes record is four years old now, and the data I've accumulated over those four years has taught me many valuable lessons in buying. For instance, I can see that my oldest garment still in use started life out as a beige swagger suit in the days when swaggers were still something very new. Swaggers came in and soared to popularity. Women found them flattering and they stayed in. My swagger coat, dyed black, is still doing duty. I am almost sorry now that I dyed it, for lo and behold, beige is coming in again! My second oldest garment is a classic white polo coat, proving that the oft-given advice of the fashion magazines to buy classic sports clothes is sound.

Listing Each Season

My system is to list my clothes each season. I make it three times a year for convenience—spring, summer, and fall and winter as one season. Thus getting a bird's-eye view (it helps ever so much to get it down in black and white) the next step is to list the requirements of your wardrobe. I list all my new buys separately and check off my obsolete clothes. This gives me evidence of my poor buys, as well as my good ones. Sometimes merely writing down the ingredients of a wardrobe in this manner will give you tips as to possible new combinations.

Next, I should advise that you study the current fashion magagines, and "window-shop" with your existing outfits in mind. And let me give you a word of warning here—patience is one of the main ingredients of a successful wardrobe. It takes the same kind of zeal that prompts your sister antique collector to search for a really perfect Sheraton desk. Don't be discouraged and buy something you don't really want. Be very firm with your saleslgirl. She doesn't like returned goods any better than you. I'll admit that I have an advantage in shopping, for I work in a department store and can snoop about without being challenged. There is little need for you to sigh and say, "I can't find a thing I want in this town!" Few towns exist now that have not been reached by the long arm of fashion. Most of them carry trademarked styles which are nationally advertised. With the easy patterns furnished by fashion magazines, either you or your favorite dressmaker can turn out a creditable copy of any dress you desire.

Being Reasonably Adjustable

Of course you would be foolish to set your heart on an exact style or a Paris model, if you must depend on ready-made clothes. Nor can you insist on exact shades. But you can get a good, general idea and work from that, matching accessories carefully as you go. As I said once before, your scope depends on the amount you have to spend and the leisure you have for shopping. I especially recommend this hobby, however, to the business girl, for you have no idea how much zest it lends to lunch-hours.

As for your homework, it is important to get thoroughly acquainted with the leading fashion periodicals. Read all of the good articles you can find on planning wardrobes, and make notes from them. Look into some of the good books written on the subjects of color, line and texture, if you feel you are hazy on these points. There are some excellent ones. And above all, take copious notes and keep them handy for reference. You may think you will remember everything you will want to know, but you won't. Study the fashion photographs and the advertisements for ideas you can use. You won't be able to use them all, and some of the best you can't use right away—that's the purpose of the notes. When you are wondering what to do with that old white evening dress that's "dated" or how to freshen up your last spring's suit, you will have at hand a mine of suggestions.

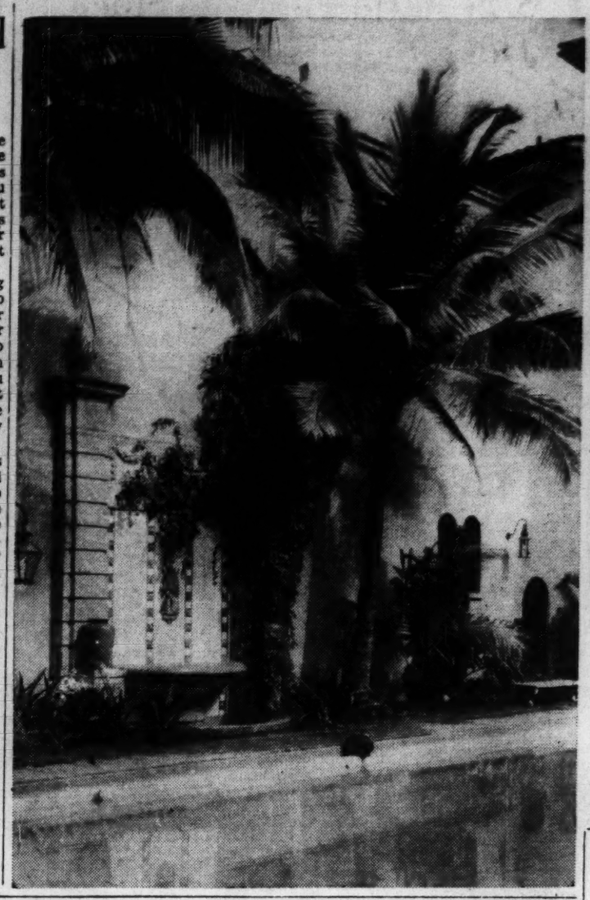
You can have a lot of fun saying to yourself, "Some day I'm going to have a black suit furred with silver fox—like this." That day may never come, but meanwhile you can keep your eyes open for a good bargain in furred suits and, who knows, you may find that perfect jewel of a suit in your size, marked down at the end of a season, but still beautifully wearable.

An entry in my notebook says cryptically, "Gray cape lined in red caught with an antique gold clasp set with dark coral over a gold lame dress." I'll probably never achieve that but, oh, well—there's a beautiful color combination, now, isn't it? Gray and gold and crimson! Worth keeping anyhow!

These are merely suggestions. Take them for what they're worth. It's not a new pastime, by any means. With some women it's practically a profession. But if you're having clothes troubles, if you are not satisfied with the results you get from your expenditure, try it. I can guarantee that, if you go into it earnestly and with thoroughness, it will, at the very least, improve your whole appearance tremendously. If you put real flair and imagination into it, you can very well be one of those Best Dressed Women!

M. F. W.

A second article on this subject will run next Friday.



Courtesy of the Young Women's Christian Association, Honolulu, T. H.

Court, Colonnade and Pool in the Y. W. C. A. Building, Honolulu

From the opening of its doors until closing time, the Central Y. W. C. A. in Honolulu is used 100 per cent. The reading and writing room is a meeting place of friends and races. Beyond the lobby is a quiet palm-fringed court, and beyond it, through the colonnade seen above, is the blue-tiled swimming pool. Many stop at the cool sound of splashing water to watch slender brown-skinned girls swim and dive. From a distant room may come the strains of a gay Hula, the singing of the Royal Hawaiian Glee Club, the pit-a-pat of a tap dancing class, or the sounds of a rehearsal of concert or play. At meal times the cafeteria, popular with men as well as women, keeps the "Y" kitchens on the run. Upstairs on both second and third floors, classrooms are well used—sewing, cooking, English, French, business courses, and Lauhala weaving, taught by native teachers. In this hospitable center all races meet and work and play.

Bouquets and a Paint Pot

Branches Treated to Brighten Odd Corners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

A friend who was giving a party wished several decorative bouquets for different parts of her rooms, but bunches of flowers from the florist would cost beyond what she felt right to spend. We therefore worked out a scheme of artificial decoration, as follows:

From the nearest woods we brought branches of rhododendron,

Alice Chauncey, London

White Artificial Gardenias Wired to Sprays of Rhododendron

pine branches complete with cones, branches of beech and birch, as well as some smaller twigs of hawthorn. A visit to a sixpenny store secured some fine wire, white, red and green lacquer, gold and silver paint and a few brushes. A dozen gardenias and a few camelias from the artificial flower counter completed our purchases, which came to only a few shillings.

The gardenias we first lacquered white. This may sound rather like gilding the lily, but if the flowers are used as they are when bought, they will lack a certain vitality which the glaze of the lacquer imparts. Also in a day or two they will have become limp and dusty. If the flowers are well painted over with lacquer and left to dry before use, they will look far more convincing. Also they will remain stiff and clean. The flowers are easily fixed to the rhododendron leaves. They come already wired and one should be placed at the tip of each branch where the bud is forming. The leaves spread out at these points in a circle and the flower sits quite convincingly in the center.

The leaves will keep for several weeks in water, and with the flowers to lighten them, they make a lovely decoration, especially where large spaces are to be filled. Very large branches may be stuck into tubs or pots filled with sand or earth. If the sand is kept wet, the branches will live as long as they will in water. Pots, by the way, also benefit from being lacquered.

It is amazing what a little paint will do. For instance, the bare branches of birch or beech, lacquered white, emerald, or brilliant red are most interesting. Choose nicely shaped branches without leaves and lacquer them whichever color suits your room. The effect is really lovely when seen against a wall of contrasting tone. The lacquer must be generously applied so that no black patches are left showing. When green or red is used, the very brightest of each color should be bought. Second coatings are rarely necessary if enough lacquer is applied in the first place, although a little touching up may be required after a day or two, when the paint has had time to sink into the wood.

Stunted, spikey twigs of hawthorn may be similarly treated and if stuck into a ginger jar filled with sand, will look delightfully Chinese. Here, too, the twigs must be chosen for their shape. The tips of may or hawthorn are suitable. Only one, or at the outside two, twigs should be used in one jar. Lacquered a rich coral color they are delightful. Again, lacquered bright red or emerald, small white buttons wired here and there to the ends of spikes give the effect of white flowers. Conversely, if the twigs are lacquered white, the buttons may be lacquered a color.

The variety of pretty things which can be made out of ordinary and very prosaic articles, is amazing. After a little practice almost anything will be seen to have possibilities. I have, for instance, lacquered a quarter of a pound of peanuts red, and another quarter green. These I then wired onto gold branches. They were a great success, as also were the black lacquer branches with gold and silver peanuts wired to the tips of the twigs. The nuts of course, were in their shells. The bare branches of the plane tree have also been lacquered black and the dangling balls painted gold or coral.

Cellophane is another useful commodity. Leaves of cellophane look lovely on white or black branches, but they are less easy to manipulate. The leaves should be cut out double and a fine white wire run up between the two of them which must then be pasted together at the edges. If ordinary white paste is used it will show through as a white smudge. This does not necessarily spoil the effect, but it may be avoided by using a clear gum, such as Canada Balsam.

One's eyes should be wide open when walking through the shops or in the lanes and woods, to the infinite possibilities about us. Ingenuity, brought to the aid of artistic sense, will produce wonders. Never limit yourself by calling a pine cone a pine cone! By the time inspiration has come with it, it may be anything from a peacock to a water lily.

A word about the way to work in comfort. These processes are all more or less messy, a fact best recognized and prepared for at the outset. The work may be done in the drawing-room, however, if first of all a large sheet is spread on the ground beneath the work table. Let the table be roomy and covered with several thicknesses of newspaper, then never mind what happens. A separate brush should be kept for every color, and when finished with for the day these should be left in a small jam jar full of turpentine to clean and soften.

The best way to dry the branches is to hang them over a clothes line under which newspaper has been spread. If lacquer has been used—and it is definitely preferable to paint—they will be dry in 24 hours, although at the end of that time they may still be a little sticky.

ALICE CHAUNCEY

GARDENING

Five Little Garden Primers for Beginners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Can you tell me a book on gardening that will help a beginner? In other words, a primer? (Miss) S. F.

* * *

Five little books have just been published which should make an excellent start for any beginning gardener's library. They are called "The Garden Primers" and are by Cecile Hulse Marschat, published at $1 each by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass. We have never seen a finer collection of real beginners' books on gardening. Not a superfluous word, and matters treated with the utmost simplicity. The subjects are as follows, volume by volume: How to Make a Garden, Planning the Home Grounds, Annuals and Perennials, Shrubs and Trees, Bulbs and House Plants. Each little volume is complete in itself, but taken together they form a fine foundation for the gardener who would learn in a swift way, with plenty of diagrams and illustrations, the simplest and most practical things about garden making and home grounds beautification.

In each volume, too, is a helpful planting list, and a brief "dictionary" of garden terms relating to the subject dealt with in that particular volume. To give an idea of the way subjects are treated: Volume One on "How to Make a Garden" tells the amateur first about soils and preparing the soil for seeds and plants. Such mysteries as "topsoil," "humus," "subsoil" are clarified, the various ways of irrigating and watering, and the application of fertilizers. Under the chapter heading on increasing plant population, the garden maker learns what propagation means and the various ways of doing it. Chapter Three is on planting and transplanting. Following this are chapters on "Bugs, Blights and Remedies," "Pruning," "Winter Protection," and "Tools and Their Care." The last-mentioned chapter, by the way, with its drawings of various garden tools, makes an excellent guide for the brand-new gardener who wishes to lay in a stock of tools for foundation needs.

The other volumes, and it is really nicest to buy the lot at once, for they dovetail in so well and complete the beginner's training in fundamentals, carry along in much the same way. "Planning the Home Grounds" has in it some useful planting charts as well as diagrams of small places. "Annuals and Perennials," divided about half in half, offers, among other things, excellent planting lists. "Shrubs and Trees" gives useful advice on such matters as the principles of foundation planting, the use of evergreens around the house, improving the looks of one's place in winter. "Bulbs and House Plants" deals with useful and decorative bulbous plants outdoors, and of course the window garden indoors. They are attractive, chummy little handbooks. You will like them. And even if you are not a spang new beginner, you will find them useful—to review with and to lend. Furthermore, how about Junior and young Betty, just getting interested in the family "estate"?

M. J. T.

To Store or Not to Store—No More a Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Denver, Colo.

Adventures in Homemaking

When I had a store room I STORED. Everything from old magazines to discarded dolls. In the back of my mind always lurked the advice of my mother, "Keep a thing seven years and it will come into use again." And I proved the wisdom of this advice often enough to spur me on to new endeavors. Then we built a new house, and I resolved that I would have plenty of closet space, but NO place to ditch anything. Gone is the big open space filled to the ceiling with this and that, and in its place is a bag which holds all the clothes I should give away, a trash burner and a newspaper box.

And what discipline it has been for me!

Not having any place to put my old coat (just in case Johnny needed an extra pair of pants), that coat is keeping someone warm and Johnny still has pants. I forced myself to give to a little library in the neighborhood stacks of magazines that had such good things in them that I was always going to read again, but somehow never found the time. Now I'm disposing of all magazines while they're still fresh. Into the newspaper box they go, and gradually the struggle with myself is growing less.

You mean you haven't any place, even under the cellar stairs? Yes, I have it, but it's orderly. No pile of greasy rags from the last floor waxing, no electric stove waiting for a new plug, no piece of carpet making a snug home for moths, no broken chair for the man of the house to fix, no trunk full of letters that no one will ever want to read, no electric train that some child should enjoy, no piece bag of clothes which have long since gone their way.

Instead there are shelves and on them rest the things every family has, athletic equipment out of season, traveling bags, picnic material, the Christmas boxes, all in order. And on the floor? Nothing. Many a time I have opened that door and tossed something in until I decided what to do with it, and each time I have crawled in and hauled it out. As our closet under the stairs necessitates crawling, and as I have almost gotten stuck two or three times I have taught myself not to toss lightly, and oh it has been good for me.

Gone is the erstwhile playhouse in the backyard where we kept everything—bushel baskets, hose and hoes, rakes, shovels, wire netting, extra lumber and buckets. In its stead we have a cabinet for small tools, and a hook on a board in the garage for all the rest, even the baskets. And has my self-esteem gone up!

Why didn't I come to this 20 years ago and save myself all that energy? Surely I miss things I have given away, but what of it! There's something else to take its place, and nine times out of 10 it's something better. Now I look in a linen closet that holds nothing but linen, have shoe racks with nothing but shoes, hat shelves with nothing but hats, a fruit room with only fruit, and a mind that is absolutely at ease.

J. E. C.

The Editor is glad to see manuscripts submitted by our readers for the "Adventures in Homemaking" column.

Florida Forecasts Spring

Miami Beach Tells Us What the North Will Wear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Miami Beach, Fla.

The rustle of taffeta, dainty trimmings of organdie and batiste on pastel frocks, enormous bows tied under the chin and puffed sleeves,

Russell Vinton Lewis

Tailored Frock in Pastel Blue Flannel, Worn With Felt Hat and Dubonnet Scarf. Shown by Rhea at Miami Beach

all of which recall the fashions of our grandmothers' days, are points of chic in smart new styles being launched in South Florida this season and which forecast what will be worn in the North during the coming spring and summer.

The quaint and picturesque effects, however, are reserved for wear in the afternoon and evening. For daytime, the tailored mode makes a strong bid. The suit influence is seen in the prevalence of the two-piece dress, the top simulating a short belted jacket. White skirts are topped with printed jackets, or vice versa. The bolero jacket is also in high favor. The white suit with this type jacket worn over a blouse of bright print with sash ends is often seen. Sleeves are short and rather full at the top.

Spectator Sports Clothes

Among spectator sports clothes, white with touches of bright color, predominates, but pastel shades also are good, especially dusty pink, aqua marine and yellow. The bright note is often furnished by braid, which is new and very smart, bordering jackets, sleeves and skirts in elaborate designs. Fox fur dyed to match the delicate shades is much used as trimming on the jackets and capes of this type of ensemble. Rough crepes are the favored materials, with cotton and linen as runners-up.

One of the most comprehensive collections of exclusive models was shown recently at a fashion show at the Pancoast Hotel by Rhea. An unusual sports dress shown was made of hand-knitted ribbon. The flesh shade was accented by large oblong brown buttons. A one-piece simple frock that attracted notice was a small print design on a white ground having for distinction a sash of three colors, green, red and blue.

Afternoon Gowns

Formal afternoon gowns brought out several lovely summery things suitable for many occasions from tea time on throughout the evening. An especially striking model was by Bernard Joseph, a white mousseline de soie with a painted design of black lace that bordered three frills that made up the ankle-length skirt. A bolero jacket was lined with black taffeta and the bright note was given by a belt of cerise ribbon with a bunch of short streamers in back. Embroidered French organdie in white fashioned the top of another striking model, by Aniwo, that had a black satin skirt. The overblouse has a black satin belt with an elaborate jade buckle. The quaint note was given by a huge organdie bow under the chin, reaching from shoulder to shoulder. The sleeves were short and slightly puffed and with it was worn a very tiny black velvet hat.

A new evening wrap is a strictly tailored three-quarter length coat of silk gabardine, double-breasted with patch pockets, in pastel shades. The extreme opposite in evening wraps is a full-length cape of white brocaded satin lined with royal blue velvet.

Kitchen Interlude

Saucy ruffled curtains,
Windows shining clear,
Rocking chair for comfort,
Flowers growing near.

Rows of pompous saucepans,
Brass and copper bright,
Gleaming steel and silver;
Room is filled with light.

Walls a creamy yellow,
Rugs a gay design,
Cupboards decked in color,
Linens soft and fine.

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Business and Industry

Net Income of United States Railroads Highest Since 1930

Commerce and Finance

Pool Manipulation Probes by SEC Still Unfinished

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wind-up this week of the examiner's trial hearings in the show-cause order of the Securities and Exchange Commission against Charles C. Wright, prominent trader on the New York Stock Exchange, calls attention to the prolonged delay involved in the attempts of the Securities and Exchange Commission to enforce the so-called manipulation section of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

One of the most spectacular features of the Senate investigations into the stock exchanges, which preceded passage of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, was the disclosure of pool operations, by which stocks were quietly accumulated, churned upward, and distributed to the public on the strength of rumors, hopes, and a conspicuously vigorous action "on the tape." And one of the outstanding hopes of federal regulations was that it would prevent such practices. Yet nearly three years have passed, half of them in a steady bull market, and not one case against any leading house or well-known operator has yet been completed by the Commission.

Under Section 19 (a) 3 of the Act of 1934 the procedure is laid out by which the commission is to punish pool and manipulative activities on the exchanges, as defined in Section 9 (a) of the law. The first case undertaken by the commission under these sections was begun in October, 1935, against one of the most famous operators of them all, Michael J. Meehan of the New York Stock Exchange, and three other important cases have since then been started.

Yet not one of these four has been finally passed upon by the commission, and it is a foregone conclusion that if these cases are decided by the commission against the respondent exchange members, they will be promptly carried to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, there to go through another legal rolling mill.

SEC Prosecutions Salutary

Several things, of course, are to be said in extenuation of the disappointment which this implies. In the first place, the commission has carried through many cases against smaller fry, and by stop-orders, threats, etc., has barred a good many palpable frauds which, though really the primary concern of State Securities Commissions, Better Business Bureaus, and criminal courts, nevertheless can be blocked or brought to heel much more expeditiously since the SEC was set in operation.

In the second place it is quite possible that, as SEC officials no doubt feel, the fear of prosecution may have prevented a great many pool operations in this bull market which otherwise might have been effected. A glance at any one of the well-known stock prices indices shows that the current bull market which started in March, 1935, nine months after federal regulation began, has been unusually steady. And the stock market news has carried distinctly fewer reports and rumors of pool operations.

Neither of these facts is conclusive however. The trend of the market is made by the public, not by pools, which merely capitalize the general trend by operations in individual securities. And a glance through the graphs of individual stock movements, kept by chartists in most large brokerage houses, will show the same familiar patterns and formations as if no SEC existed. Moreover the less frequent rumoring in financial columns of what this and that "operator" is supposed to be doing, may be attributed to the new law, a part of which had driven such rumors into bootleg channels, word-of-mouth, and between the lines.

Four Cases Before SEC

The four prominent cases started by the Commission so far, in which thousands of pages of testimony have been taken, hundreds and perhaps thousands of witnesses called, and probably a million dollars worth of lawyers' and witnesses time have been consumed, are the following:

House Ordered to "Show Cause"—Michael J. Meehan, Charles C. Wright, White, Weld & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co.
Stock Involved—Bellanca Aircraft, Kinner Airplane & Motor, A. O. Smith, Atlas Tack.
Exchange on Which Manipulation is Alleged—New York Curb, Los Angeles, New York Curb, New York Stock Exchange.

"Mike" Meehan used to keep the book in Radio, perhaps the most spectacular performer among stocks in the nineteen-twenties. He was born in England in 1891 and at 18 was working as ticket-seller in the McBride theater agency on Broadway, where he met Charles Morgan, a broker. He handled telephone orders for Morgan on the curb, but by 1920 had his own seat on the New York Stock Exchange. He was an Al Smith Democrat.

The alleged Bellanca operation of which he is charged would have been small potatoes compared with the colorful activities of the twenties with which his name is associated. The Bellanca company had 174,000 shares listed on the curb. In April, 1935, these were selling at about 1¾. In the four weeks preceding May 11 only 400 shares were traded. In two of those weeks there were no trades. By the middle of June activity had risen to 29,000 shares in a single week, with the price around 5. Meantime, the SEC alleged, the company had decided to issue 197,000 additional shares with a $5 par, and, it was charged, Meehan had subscribed to 50,000 shares at $4 and taken an option on 43,750 more.

In October, application was made to the SEC for issuance of the new shares. The SEC charged that Meehan had by hook and crook got the stock up and produced activity in order to unload. The commission's bill of particulars charged that Meehan and his associates ceased to support Bellanca in October, and it declined to 1¾ again on Nov. 18, 1935. Meehan's counsel charged, in effect, that this was merely a mosaic of coincidence. The stock sold this week at 8.

On Oct. 28, 1935, Meehan was ordered to "show cause" why he should not be punished by suspension or expulsion from his various exchange memberships. Hearing on the facts began before Trial Examiner William Green, formerly of the SEC Atlanta office, on Dec. 11, 1935. That week a United Press story from Washington said that "indications are that the case will last several weeks," and the New York Herald Tribune reported that "the hearings are expected to run over a period of two weeks."

The hearings were concluded after many weeks. Over 10,000 pages of testimony and evidence were taken. The trial examiner took many weeks to file his report, which found that manipulation had been indulged in. The attorneys on both sides had many weeks to file their summaries, and many more weeks to file their exceptions to the examiner's report. The second stage, hearings before the commission, not on the facts but on the conclusions from the facts, has been completed, but the commission has not yet published its decision.

(To be concluded)

Bank Stock Price Is $13,000 a Share

By the Associated Press

New York

A bid of $13,000 a share for stock of the San Francisco Bank, San Francisco, tops a survey of bank share quotations in this country by the American Banker.

Apparently no stock was offered in the market, for no "asked" price was reported.

Second on the trade publication's list, given out today, was stock of the Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh, quoted at $7400 a share bid and $7700 asked. Next were Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence, at $3100 bid, and the First National Bank of New York at $2510 bid and $2550 asked.

Railroads' 1936 Net Is Highest In Last 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 the net income of railroads in the United States reached a total which was the highest for any year since 1930, according to a report by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The total was $169,900,578, which was in contrast with a net loss of $1,374,094 in 1935 and with large losses in 1934 and 1933. Net income in 1931 was $134,762,000 and in 1930 it was $523,907,000.

The net income recorded for the year is reached after allowance for interest payments which in many cases are not being met, and which will be reduced permanently if reorganization plans put forward by railways in bankruptcy or receivership are consummated.

For the year 1935 the railroads reported an aggregate net income of $7,539,000. This figure was converted to a loss in the revised figures, chiefly because returns by the Southern Pacific and the Texas & New Orleans Railroad were included in the earlier statement on an individual basis, but in the latest statement on a system basis.

The figures issued by the commission, based on returns by 144 Class 1 railroads, follow:

December	1936	1935
Net oper. inc.	$70,496,657	$46,020,700
Other income	37,622,998	34,276,635
Total income	$108,119,655	$80,297,335
Int., rents, etc.	58,441,697	58,640,067
Net income	$49,677,958	$21,648,268

Year ended Dec. 31:

	1936	1935
Net oper. inc.	$667,234,256	$499,001,617
Other income	169,852,168	171,211,606
Total income	$837,086,424	$670,213,223
Int., rents, etc	667,185,846	671,587,317
Net income	$169,900,578	*$1,374,094
Cash, Dec. 31	$529,648,719	$408,581,546
Current assets	1,291,357,158	1,081,170,378
Curr. liabilities	1,849,515,071	1,637,507,637
†Inv. stks., bds., etc.	681,022,849	735,426,595
Fd. debt due 6 mos	172,689,429	330,944,204

*Loss. †Other than those of affiliated companies.

Temporary Check To Business Rise Seen by Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A temporary check to the rising trend of business and the stock market is seen as more than a remote possibility during the spring months, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service.

To be sure, says the report, the upward swing of the business cycle is apparently still far from its ultimate peak. Although some industries, particularly consumer-goods lines, are operating at above normal levels, others have considerable further ground to cover before average figures are reached.

"It may well be that the extremely optimistic psychology which developed in the past two months will bring its own correction in the form of a temporary recession," continues the analysis. "A striking feature recently has been the sensational spurts in the prices of many commodities. This sprang originally from foreign demand caused by world-wide rearmament programs. Such purchasing was supplemented, however, by active buying of materials by American business, spurred into action by the rising prices as well as by the desire to acquire supplies before strikes cut off the sources. Hence, it may prove that inventories have accumulated to an unwieldy point.

"The recent sharp advances in wages and materials could work to impede progress and profits. While the immediate effect usually is to stimulate consumer buying, rising prices eventually restrict consumption. Present business plans, of course, are to pass on the higher costs to the consumer where that is feasible. But the situation will bear close watching for signs of consumer resistance."

Car Loadings Gain 5.4 P. C. in Week; 15.7 P. C. Above '36

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 734,127 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

That was an increase of 37,400 cars, or 5.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 99,557 or 15.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 146,937 or 25.0 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Over Last Week	Incr. Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	304,837	16,511	56,125
Less than carlot merchandise	170,872	17,741	11,759
Coal	159,196	52	26,001
Grain & grain prods.	28,672	899	*8,289
Western districts	17,267	434	*5,033
Livestock	11,448	445	282
Western districts	8,342	426	1
Forest products	36,420	1,741	5,655
Ore	10,644	*119	4,211
Coke	12,019	30	3,813

*Decrease

Retail Advertising 7.2 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An increase of 7.2 per cent in retail newspaper advertising was reported in 77 major cities for this year through Feb. 27 over the corresponding period of last year, according to Advertising Age.

In the period reported, newspapers in the measured cities carried a total of 146,943,685 lines of retail display against 137,107,806 lines in the like linesperiod of 1936, a gain of 9,836,079 lines. This 7.2 per cent gain is the largest cumulative gain shown at the end of any weekly period this year.

Railroad Officials See New Process Of Rail Making by Carnegie-Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARY, Ind.—Dedication of the brunorizing furnace in the rail mill of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation this week was attended by several hundred railroad presidents, engineers and leading industrialists as guests of William A. Irving, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

Special reheating methods that refine the grain size in steel rails and give them greater stamina to withstand the increasing abuse of streamlining trends in modern railroad travel are embodied in this new furnace, considered an engineering achievement.

The brunorizing process solves two current problems—rail failure due to fissures, fractures and breaks; and premature replacements due to excessive "end-batter"—by increasing resistance to the conditions which cause them.

The Carnegie-Illinois developed and perfected the process which is the first of its kind in the world. In the process the rails are not allowed to cool down to the temperature of the air when they leave the finishing rolls. Instead the rails are placed in a furnace after they reach a temperature of about 1100 degrees Fahrenheit and are reheated to about 100 degrees above their critical temperature of 1350 to 1450 degrees Fahrenheit and held there until brunorized throughout.

The breaking down of the grain structure into smaller sizes which results brings about a greater resistance to the conditions which might cause fissures.

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Doubles Output in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, one of the largest textile concerns in the northern tier of Southern states and whose shares are held by many New England investors, will announce at its forthcoming meeting of directors that its output for 1936 reached a volume worth $12,000,000. This was twice as much as for any previous year in the life of the company, which is nearly a century old.

The announcement, it was added, will be accompanied by notice to the company's employees that their work week will be reduced to 40 hours. This compares with 50 to 60 hours under the previous schedule. About 3000 employees will be affected by the new schedule.

The company has a large plant at Reading, Penna., where it manufactures window curtains, and other at Edgemoor, where it prints textiles. Finishing work is done at the main plant in Rockland, near here, where between 1500 and 2000 workers are employed.

Wentworth Manufacturing Co.

Wentworth Manufacturing Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for March 25 to vote on an increase of the company's authorized common stock from 150,000 shares to 800,000 shares and an increase in the number of shares outstanding from 102,474 to 409,896, to allow for a proposed four-to-one split-up of the company's stock.

National Cash Register Co.

DAYTON, Ohio—National Cash Register Company domestic sales in February increased 10.1 per cent over a year before, following a gain of 83.9 per cent in January. Sales in February amounted to $1,752,800 compared with $1,591,675 in February, 1935.

U. S. Seen Holding Too Much Gold; Price Cut Is Suggested

By Philip Brown
Fellow at Brookings Institution
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can we have too much gold? The popular impression is "no," for it is generally assumed that there cannot be too much of anything so long and assiduously sought after, so scarce, and so dearly paid for with toil and trouble. Furthermore, people have been bombarded for years with repeated warnings of approaching gold scarcity—that is, scarcity in the sense that additions to the gold supply are not large enough to permit a maintenance of an existing price level under normal conditions of trade. Actually a scarcity of gold has probably never arisen during the period since the Californian discoveries. Moreover, the fears of future scarcity which were aroused particularly during the postwar period were greatly exaggerated.

The sensible answer is that we can, of course, have too much gold for normal monetary and other requirements. What is more, we have, at the present time, far too much gold. The excess is real, not fancied. We have much more gold than the world needs for a monetary base constructed along the lines of customary gold requirements and certainly much more than will be needed for many years to come even after allowing for a substantial net increase in the physical volume of production and trade unless of course, we allow a price inflation to develop.

Increase of 137 Per Cent

Monetary gold stocks of central banks and Governments wefe reported to be 528,000,000 ounces on Dec. 31, 1929, whereas they are now about 700,000,000. This increase in physical stock together with the enhancement in price, has increased the valuation of these gold reserves from $10,306,000,000 to about $24,500,000,000—an increase of 137.7 per cent. The annual production of fine gold increased 56 per cent in the six-year period since 1929, and the dollar value of gold production increased 174 per cent. Moreover, the full effects of recent devaluation and recent discoveries have by no means been fully felt; it is not unlikely that physical gold production in 1940 may be double that of 1929, with a dollar value 238 per cent greater. Thus, additions to the monetary stock of gold during the next decade may equal in dollar value the dollar valuation of total monetary gold stocks in 1929. This estimate makes an allowance for the industrial consumption of gold and presupposes that net exports of gold to India and China will be offset by dishoarding by private European holders of gold. In this case, the dollar value of total monetary gold stocks by 1947 will be almost 3½ times as great as it was in 1929.

How is it possible for a scarcity or an excess of gold to arise? And why should we be so concerned, in any case? The answer, in part, is that gold production is subject to peculiar laws of behavior. Our monetary needs may require an annual increase in the annual world output of gold, but for a considerable period of time the effective demand may actually decline.

Factors Affecting Price

If the price of gold in terms of national currencies is fixed a rise in the general price level tends to discourage the production of gold, at a time when the need for a greater gold base has increased more rapidly than it would otherwise increase; provided, the objective of the monetary policy be that of stabilizing and not of deflating prices, which is ordinarily the case. Conversely, when the price level has declined and when the need for enlarging the gold base is not so great as before, gold production tends to be stimulated.

Secondly, when the price of gold does change finally, as a result of a violent change in the price level, it always rises, regardless of whether the cause be price inflation or price deflation. Wars, which are generally responsible for the great price inflations, increase the need for more gold, not only to support a higher superstructure of credit but to facilitate the transfer of larger balances of foreign payments; the fears of the public are aroused by the declining ratio of gold reserve to currency and credit money and by the possibility that the pyramided credit structure would be endangered by even a moderate recession in prices; gold withdrawals increase and further fears are generated. As a consequence, central banks are forced to declare virtual bankruptcy by refusing to pay out gold, and the price of gold rises in the open market. But drastic price deflation, such as characterizes severe economic depressions, also causes central banks to declare bankruptcy and causes the price of gold to rise.

A Depression Phenomenon

Likewise, in this case, the increase in the demand for gold arises out of fears of insolvency which give rise to domestic hoarding and the withdrawal of gold by foreigners. This increase in the monetary demand for gold is essentially a depression phenomenon but it affects a permanent increase in the price of gold, for once the price is raised, central banks commit themselves to buy indefinitely all the gold presented at that price. Thus, the abnormal demand for gold which was brought about by the depression is perpetuated by the action of central banks.

Pegged Abnormally High

It is inevitable that a waste of economic resources will result where the price of any commodity is fixed abnormally high and where no attempt is made to limit the construction of new productive capacity. In the case of gold not only is the price now pegged at an abnormally high level but the credit of governments is employed to maintain an abnormal demand for gold. Central banks never lower their buying price of gold. They may refuse to sell gold but they stand ready to buy at all times any amount offered, on the assumption that no harm is done in encouraging the production of gold. "Gold is something of which you can't have too much." It takes labor and machinery and entrepreneurial ability to produce gold, just as in the case of any other mineral, and why we should spend millions upon millions of dollars to purchase gold in excess of reasonable requirements for the near future is by no means clear. To be sure, two arguments may be proposed for doing so.

The first argument is that some day we will need more gold and we may as well dig for it now. This justification would sound a bit foolish if it were used to support the thesis that we should mine twice as much coal as we need currently. First of all, we aren't sure how long we shall want gold for monetary purposes; certainly we have come a long way in the direction of managed currency in the last few decades. In the second place, it may be less expensive to produce gold a decade or two hence: new and rich deposits may be found; more efficient methods of mining and reduction may be developed. Finally, the oceans or the chemical laboratory may yield gold abundantly, who knows!

The second popular argument is that gold mining contributes to world prosperity by creating purchasing power. The Midland Bank in its Monthly Review recently had a long article on this subject, in which it extolled the merits of gold mining in effecting economic recovery, without so much as suggesting that purchasing power might be created in other ways that involved less real costs and afforded some consumable utility.

Is there no way of avoiding the dissipation of economic resources, and at the same time avoiding the risk of future price inflation which the great accumulation of gold stocks makes possible, without at the same time disturbing monetary arrangements and the orderly conduct of trade, such as would result if the United States Government, for example, were to stop buying gold or to lower its buying price? It would appear that the governments of France, England and the United States could act co-operatively in such a way as not to disturb the existing foreign exchange relationships.

Simultaneous Action Needed

If each government lowered its buying price of gold simultaneously by the same amount, the franc-pound-dollar relationship would remain the same as before. Other gold standard countries would have to fall in line; otherwise, they would be forced to buy almost unlimited quantities of gold or abandon their gold standard. The currencies of other countries not on the gold standard would naturally retain their existing relationship to those of gold standard countries because no determining conditions underlying the present relationship are altered.

Inasmuch as the central banks and stabilization funds constitute the principal buyers of gold, the open market price of gold would fall to that set by the central bank authorities and the agents of the stabilization fund. Foreign exchange ratios would not be disturbed and the general public would not be affected because gold does not circulate in any country of the world today. Private hoarders in Europe and Asia would be affected, but there is no reason why governments should protect speculators from a decline in the price of gold; speculators must be prepared for two-way movements in price.

Almost all persons in India and China who bought gold as a store of wealth did so at the old statutory price, and they are deprived only of gains they might have made by exchanging gold for currency. Central banks and equalization funds would be obliged to mark down their gold reserves under this arrangement, but again no actual loss is incurred. They have just as much gold; they couldn't have sold out anyhow, and they still can't, but they can buy at a lower price.

In most cases, the governments rather than the central banks would take the book-loss resulting from a markdown, just as they appropriated the book-credit when gold was devalued; this would result in an increase in the debt (or a reduction in the equalization fund) of each devaluing country but no further budgetary changes of importance would take place, except in the case of the Union of South Africa.

Lower Price Gradually

The gold mining industry, of course, would be greatly depressed by a decline of $10 or even $5 in the price of gold. To be sure, the development of certain very promising mineral areas would not be greatly retarded and the production of gold in areas where large investments have recently been made would continue to increase for some years to come. However, the present rate of new investment would decline very greatly; indeed, this would provide the ultimate correction. In order to cause least hardship to mines now producing and those being developed and in order to prevent a continuance of abnormal expansion in productive capacity, it would be best to lower the buying price of gold gradually—perhaps to announce future reductions a year or so in advance of the dates they are to become effective.

The immediate and also the expedient method of dealing with the threat of pure monetary inflation presented by large excess gold reserves is to pursue an aggressive central bank policy of sterlization. Some writers have suggested that a formal segregation be made of part of the excess gold stock. Others have advocated a general upward revision of reserve requirements (already adopted in the case of the United States). Undoubtedly governmental authorities can sterilize to a large extent excess gold stocks and prevent inflation that might otherwise result, but it should be clearly realized that such action leads further in the direction of monetary management, reduces the monetary role of gold and thereby reduces the actual need for gold.

Down-Under Wool Trade Plans Drive To Increase Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Details of an international plan to increase the consumption of wood, by a world-wide publicity campaign, by calling in scientists to discover new uses for wool, and to discover means of combating wool substitutes, have been worked out at a conference representing the wool growers of Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

The year 1936 saw the end of the reluctance of Australia, which proverbially is "carried on the sheep's back," to admit that her great wool industry was menaced. The inherent qualities of natural wool, it was held, were so obvious and highly appreciated, that any rivals were not destined long to endure. The expressed intention of many nations to become "self-contained" and the restrictions upon international trade in so many directions in the past few years, were also held by many wool growers to be merely a passing phase.

Campaign Starts

In April last, woolen manufacturers in Bradford (England) undertook to provide £50,000 a year for five years toward a campaign to increase the consumption of wool. Forthwith, wool growers in three Dominions asked their respective Governments to impose a levy on them, so that a fund for research and publicity might be established. By this means, Australia will this year raise about £60,000, South Africa, £40,000 and New Zealand about £17,000.

The Melbourne Inter-Dominion conference was encouraged to hope that the Argentine would fall into line when the Empire campaign is launched. A world-wide campaign on behalf of wool is envisaged as a subsequent step. A close study is to be made of the successful publicity campaign conducted in the United States. Its best features will be adapted to the Empire campaign.

High hopes were expressed, when he opened the Melbourne conference, by Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons. "We expect a great deal from Empire collaboration in production, manufacture and marketing," he said. "There is need for collaboration between all countries of the world interested in various phases of the wool industry," adding: "I do not think it is too much to hope that this conference will lead ultimately to a world conference of every country interested in the industry."

Publicity Is Planned

In discussions that lasted for one week, the wool growers decided to meet science with science. With the establishment of an international fund to promote research and publicity, it was held, the wool industry may call in fresh allies and alter its hitherto purely defensive tactics.

On the legislative side, delegates to the conference called upon Governments to enact uniform laws to prevent the fraudulent use of such descriptions as "woolen" and "all wool" in trade descriptions, marking and sale, of fabrics that contain blends of other fibers and substitutes. Even in Australia, it was declared, there have been glaring cases of articles having been sold as woolen, although they contained only a small percentage of wool.

Senator Guthrie (Australia), Mr. Christie (New Zealand), and Mr. G. S. Mare (South Africa) were appointed to draw up a draft bill for submission to all countries in the Empire.

Retail Prices Rise 6.1 P. C. Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail commodity prices increased 0.7 per cent in February over January for the eighth consecutive monthly gain, the Fairchild retail price index revealed.

The composite index on March 1 stood at 93.7 against 93.0 on Feb.1 and 88.3 a year ago, an advance of 6.1 per cent. The index reveals that the latest figure also shows an increase of 6.6 per cent above the July 1, 1936 low, and a gain of 35 per cent above the May, 1933, "depression low." Current levels, however, are still 20 per cent below the November, 1929, levels.

Each of the major groups comprising the index showed a gain during the month, as well as an advance above the corresponding period a year ago.

Protective Group For Utilities Power Holders

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a protective committee to represent holders of common stock of Utilities Power & Light Company, now undergoing reorganization, was announced.

The committee consists of Hamilton Pell, chairman, a partner of Pell & Co., and a director of Dominion Gas & Electric Co., Community Power & Light Co., and several other concerns; Cecil P. Stewart, president of Frank B. Hall & Co., George N. Armsby, chairman of Curtiss-Wright Corporation and Aaron Colnon, president of Fort Dearborn Mortgage Co.

Allied Kid Issue Is Offered to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A syndicate headed by Jackson & Curtis, Childs, Jefferies & Thorndike, Inc., and Mitchum, Tully & Co., are offering 77,380 shares of $5 par value common stock of the Allied Kid Company at $18 a share.

The stock is part of an issue of 300,000 shares authorized on Feb. 5, of which 270,000 shares are to be used in retiring all of the company's other securities now outstanding, including 10,477 shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock, 22,600 shares of Class A stock and 180,020 shares of convertible common no par stock.

'Gas' Consumption Increases 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Gasoline consumption in 1936 was about 19,565,922,000 gallons in the United States, an increase of 1,849,111,000 gallons, or 10.4 per cent, over the 1935 consumption, according to the American Petroleum Institute. There were reductions in only three states: Nebraska, where consumption last year was 230,951,000 gallons, against 231,602,000 in the previous year; North Dakota, with consumption of 111,373,000, against 120,077,000, and South Dakota, with 113,381,000, against 118,967,000.

Gasoline consumption in December rose 17.1 per cent over the like month in 1935, reflecting contraseasonal weather. It is estimated that 1,620,493,000 gallons were consumed, compared with 1,383,583,000 in December, 1935. Gains of 5,000,000 or more gallons over 1935 were shown by California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Exchange Ruling On 'Daylight Trading' Helps SEC's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has given general approval of rules to control "daylight trading" by members on that exchange and is interpreted as virtually closing the first move in the broad program of the Securities and Exchange Commission contained in its report to Congress on the advisability and feasibility of the segregation of the functions of dealer and broker.

The SEC, as a result of the decision by the committee, will not be called upon to invoke its powers, as the course to be followed will, it is understood, be the voluntary adoption by the exchange of rules of a character acceptable to the federal commission.

Rules such as the SEC desires will in effect require that commitments by members for own accounts on and off the floor, with certain specified exemptions, be "fully margined" at all times, or, in other words, that there shall be behind them liquid resources equal to the 55 per cent margin required for customers' accounts by the Federal Reserve margin regulations.

Actual adoption of such rules by the New York Stock Exchange will be followed by their application, with such modifications as differing conditions justify, to the New York Curb and the other smaller exchanges of the country.

Reserve Balances Rise $70,000,000 Week of March 10

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has estimated excess bank reserves totaled $1,380,000,000 on March 10, an increase of $70,000,000 for the week.

The rise in the supply of idle funds available for credit expansion was traceable partly to a $31,000,000 drop in money in circulation, bringing a back-flow to the banks of this amount, and a $30,000,000 decline in treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks.

When the Treasury withdraws funds from reserve banks, they are disbursed into business and trade channels and thus flow into the commercial banking system to finally bring an increase in excess reserves.

The Reserve Board effected a 16⅔ per cent increase in deposit reserve requirements March 1, and a similar increase will go into effect May. 1.

When the higher requirements are fully effective, they are expected to "freeze" about $1,500,000,000 of idle bank funds. The increases were ordered to prevent a possibly injurious credit expansion.

The statement recorded a $41,000,000 increase in gold holdings during the week ended March 10, lifting stock to a new all-time peak of $11,484,000.

Pollock's Sales Increase

Pollock's, Incorporated, operating a chain of retail shoe stores, report sales for the month of February, 1937, amounting to $83,046 compared with $72,520 in February, 1936, an increase of $10,525, equivalent to 14.5 per cent.

Canada's Mining Industry Breaks Records in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One million dollars a day in new wealth was the golden stimulus which flowed from Canadian mines into the commercial life of the nation last year to provide the impetus for the remarkable advances that were made by all industry in the Dominion during 1936.

That Canada is far along the road back to prosperity is largely due to the unprecedented production and expansion in its mining fields.

Records Broken

In total wealth produced, dividends earned and distributed and men employed all records were smashed during a year of surging activity and optimism in the mining country, as properties were expanded and new fields developed.

The value of all minerals produced in Canada last year was approximately $335,000,000 as compared with $310,000,000 for 1935, an increase of about 8 per cent.

Gold output is estimated at $130,000,000 during the year just ended against $115,000,000 for 1935, a gain of about 13 per cent.

Better prices and rise in production figures raised the value of copper mined by almost $5,000,000 bringing the total to $37,000,000 for 1936.

A production record was set for nickel with 82,000 tons being mined, representing a value of approximately $43,000,000 against $35,345,000 the previous year.

More Lead Mined

Lead production totaled 185,000 tons, valued at $14,000,000, compared with 163,000 tons, or $10,620,000, for the previous year. Zinc production was 2000 tons ahead of the 160,000-ton figure of the year before.

While the quantity of silver mined in 1936, 18,500,000 ounces, was larger, it was of less value than the 16,624,000 ounces of 1935. The 1936 output was worth about $8,500,000.

The key position of the mining industry in the Canadian financial scheme is best indicated by the fact the per capita value for 1936 in the Dominion was greater than the 1935 figure in the United States.

From gold mining alone dividends last year were $80,000,000, representing a considerable gain over 1935.

Employment Rises

Employment in the whole industry rose and more than 80,000 men were given work in the mines. Wages steadily mounted with profits in the industry until mine workers, as a class, have become the best-paid labor in Canada.

The major gold-producing provinces with their per capita wealth were, last year: Ontario, $23; Quebec, $8; British Columbia, 21, and Manitoba, $8.50.

Yugoslav Exports To Germany Cut

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—The Belgrade National Bank has ordered Yugoslav exports to Germany cut by 50 per cent until April 30.

An announcement said there was alarm Germany would be unable to pay for the large balance of trade favoring Yugoslavia in its commerce with Germany.

D. C. Heath and Company, Boston

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 106

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable March 31, 1937, to preferred stockholders of record March 29. Checks will be mailed

M. B. PERRY
Vice-President and Treasurer.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4543
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, March 12, 1937.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL NOTES amounting to $400,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on March 23, 1937, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The notes which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loan:

COURT HOUSE LOAN, ACT OF 1935
$400,000 March 1, 1938—March 1, 1947, $40,000 each year

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from March 1, 1937, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.	2,400,000
Previous day	2,739,430
1937 vol. to date	137,681,378
1936 vol. to date	130,534,637

Market as Whole Generally Lower In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Efforts to rally today's stock market were largely unsuccessful.

Prices dipped rather extensively after noon in relatively fast dealings. Extreme declines of fractions to 3 or more points, however, were reduced near the final period, and the trading pace again slowed.

Transfers were around 2,400,000 shares.

Heaviest selling of U. S. Government securities in many months brought sharp setbacks in the federal list.

Stocks that acted well for a time included Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, International Paper preferred, Ohio Oil, Newport Industries, National Dairy, American Hide & Leather, U. S. Leather and International Mercantile Marine. Some of these retreated later.

On the offside were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Consolidated Edison, Standard Gas, American Water Works, Anaconda, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, Texas Corp., du Pont, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Briggs Mfg. and Procter & Gamble.

Rails lagged despite a more than seasonal upturn in last week's carloadings. The total of 734,127 was the best since last December.

The bond market drifted a little lower today in the quiet trading.

Losses of fractions to a point or so were suffered by Alleghany 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, North Western 4¾s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, International Paper 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

A few issues showed resistance to the downturn, including American Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, National Dairy 3¾s, Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

U. S. Treasury loans dipped for losses of 1-32 to 7-32s of a point or more. Losers included the 2⅜s of 1954, the 2⅞s, the 2½s and the 3¼s of 1946.

Fractions were chipped from the foreign list. Argentine 6s, Brazil 6½s and Columbia 6s were among South American issues under a little pressure.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Bakeries Cp	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Family Loan Society, Inc. $3.50 pf	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Initial			
United Specialties	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Increased			
Elizabethtown Cons Gas	$2.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Gen Shoe Corp, A	85c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do B	85c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Accumulated			
Gen Outdoor Adv Co pf	$1.50	Mar. 29	Mar. 22
Gr'd Union Co pf	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Irregular			
For'n Bond Assoc	25c	Mar. 17	Mar. 10
Gen Capital Corp	25c	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Thompson Prods, Inc	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Interim			
Clev Graphite Bronze Co	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
‡ Am Rayon, A	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do B	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Regular			
Am Baker Cp, A	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do 7% pf	$3.50	S July 1	June 15
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am Cities Pw & Lt A opt pf	68¾c	Q Apr. 11	Mar. 18
Am Fork & Hoe Co	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 11
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15
Bk of The Manhattan Co	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bk of Yorktown	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Chemical Bk & Tr	45c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Claude N E P, Ltd	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cleveland El Illum	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Conn Gas & Coke Sec			
$3 pf	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do pf	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Consumers G, old	$2.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do new	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cons Oil Corp	20c	Q May 15	Apr. 15
Crum & Forster	25c	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 5
do pf	$2	Q June 30	June 19
Diamond Shoe Co	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Family Loan Soc	$3.50		
ptc pf	87½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Fifth Ave Coach	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Tire & R pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Gilbert (AC) pf	87½c	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Hanover Fire Ins	40c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Harris Tr & Savings Bk (Chicago)	$2.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Horn & Hardart Bak'g (N. J.)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
North Amer Rayon Corp. pf	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Ohio P S 5% pf	41 2-3c	M Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	58⅓c	M Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pioneer M Co, Ltd	15c	M Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Providence & Worc'ter R R Co	$2.50	Q Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Shaffer Stores Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1
Smith (L C) & Corona Type pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Stand Screw Co	$2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Stix Baer & Fuller Co 7% pf	43¾c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Thompson Products, Inc., pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Woodley Petrol Co.	10c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Yale & Towne Mfg	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Reed Roll'r Bit Co	20c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Shaffer Strs Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	....
Singer Mfg	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Smith (LC) & Corona Typewriters	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Stecher-Traung Litho Corp 7½%	$1.87½	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 25

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88⅜	$4.88⅜	$4.8397
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0459	.0458	
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2282	
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5480	.5472	
Sweden—krona	.2520	.2525	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2455	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2181	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3287
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2282
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	
Finland—finn'k	.0217	.0217	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0444	.0444	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3290	.3290	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0418	.0418	.3025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.3650	.3650	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5575‡	.5575‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2853	.2853	.8440
India—rupee	.3692	.3695	.8186
Java—florin	.5490	.5503	.4806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2991	.2991	*
Sta Stlmnts—dol	.3750	.3744	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.9440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85	33¾	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	53½	53½	53¼	— ½
80¼	63¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	78½	78½	78½	— ¾
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	52	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
38¾	24⅝	Adams-Millis (2)	4	25⅜	25	25	— 1⅛
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	4	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
4½	3	Advance Rumely	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
80½	72¾	Air Reduc (1a)	10	77¼	76	76	—1¾
5⅝	4	Air-Way El Ap	16	4½	4	4	
15¾	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	32	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
58½	49	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 6
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	55	55	55	— ¾
5⅞	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	57¼	57¼	57½	Mar 6
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	50	49½	49½	Mar10
44¾	36⅝	Alleg Steel (.40x)	17	43⅞	42¾	43½	+ ⅛
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	2	250	250	250	—1¼
33½	26¾	Allied Mills (½g)	8	28	27	28	+1
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	68	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ½
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¼
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	*151	73¾	69½	70	—3½
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅝
8¼	4½	Amal Leather	199	8½	7⅝	8¼	+ ¾
48¾	24¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	11	48½	46	48	+3
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	19	113⅞	112	113	— ⅞
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	*1	95	95	95	—1
41⅜	30¼	Am Bk Note (½g)	9	32	30¾	32	+1
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	7	74½	73½	73½	—1½
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	34	112¼	110½	111⅝	—1½
174	156	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	155	156	
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	9	68	67	67	—2
104½	93⅛	Am Car & F pf	2	98	97½	97½	— ¼
90½	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	7	90¾	89¼	89¾	
134½	115	Am Ch & O pf (5)	*2	134⅝	13 ⅝	134⅝	— ¼
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Mar10
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	10	21½	20½	21¼	+ ½
29⅜	26⅝	Am Coml Ale (½g)	9	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	33⅜	Am Crys Sug (2g)	8	29	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	26	12½	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar 8
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	72	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	6	50	49½	50	—1¼
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	9	59½	58	59	—2
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	7	32½	32	33½	—1⅜
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	*2	18⅝	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	570	10½	9½	10½	+1½
47½	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	101	52	45¾	52	+7¼
52⅞	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	*1	49½	49¼	49¼	—3 16
4¼	2½	Am Ice	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅞	17¾	Am Ice pf (½g)	3	25⅜	25	25	
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	11	17¼	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	6	54¾	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
126	114	Am Loco pf	2	116	115	115	—3
29⅜	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	25	27⅜	27½	27⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	17	67	65½	66¼	— ¼
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	84	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	70	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	68	66¾	68	—2
72½	59¾	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	7	59	58⅛	58⅛	—6¾
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	57	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	*146	43¾	42⅛	43½	+11 16
3¼	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	4	32⅜	31½	31½	—1
29	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	13	27	27	27	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	71	103¾	101¼	103⅜	+1
154	144	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	Mar11
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	7	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Mar11
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	364	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	
73¼	59½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	*13	66⅝	64½	65	— ⅞
26½	24¾	Am Stores (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	49¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	49⅞	49⅜	49½	— ¼
143⅜	139⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	Mar 9
25⅞	22⅜	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*44	174	172⅜	173⅝	+ ⅛
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	14	81¾	80½	81	
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	34	84½	82⅞	83	— ⅛
150½	137	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134¾	134	134	—3
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	32	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
29½	24½	Am W Wks (.20g)	68	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝	
107	102	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ¾
14⅜	9⅛	Am Woolen	21	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	8	73⅞	72¾	73¼	— ¼
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	4	7⅛	6⅞	7	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	205	18⅜	16⅝	18⅜	+1⅞
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	18	180	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	72⅜	66½	72⅝	+3½
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	236	67½	66⅛	67¼	— ⅜
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	3	94	94	94	—1
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	9	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
37½	30½	Andes Copper	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	Mar11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
48	41	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	5	45½	45	45½	+ ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
13¾	9¾	Armour Ill (.15g)	136	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	99	98½	98¾	— ¼
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		101	101	101	Mar10
70¼	59½	Armst Cork (⅝g)	16	70¼	69⅜	69⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
17⅜	1	Artloom	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	14	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)					Mar10
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	1	125	125	125	
57½	50¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar 8
106	104⅞	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Mar10
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (3e)	44	85	83½	84½	—1½
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	4	102½	102	102	Mar10
54½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	20	52½	51½	51¾	— ¾
27⅞	22	Atl G & W I (1)	10	27¾	26	27¾	+2¼
44	38	Atl G&W1 pf (3e)	6	39¾	37	39¾	+1¾
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	68	36⅜	35½	35⅝	— ⅞
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	113½	113½	113½	Mar11
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	100	19⅜	18½	18¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	10	94	90	90	Mar11
18¼	15	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	15	30¼	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	3	9	8¾	9	Mar11
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	17	8¼	8	8⅛	

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	16	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	19	8¼	7¾	8	
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	Mar11
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	5	119	118¼	118¼	Mar10
38	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	168	37½	35½	36⅜	— ½
47⅝	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	44¾	44	44¾	— ¼
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	36	42	40¾	41½	+ ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	4	29¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	133	33	31⅞	32½	+ ½
20¼	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1.83¾g)	12	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1e)	4	27	27	27	Mar10
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	Mar10
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar11
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	*4	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		85¾	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	41	26⅝	26	26½	— ⅜
23¾	21	Benef Ind L (.45g)	4	21	21	21	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	60	60	60	—1¼
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	55	103	99¾	102	
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	2	19¼	19½	19¼	
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	126	126	126	
69¾	60	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	59¼	58¼	59¼	—1¼
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	9	34½	34	34	— ⅛
29⅞	22¾	Blaw Knox (.20g)	33	29	28¼	28¾	— ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	25	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	+1½
48½	41	Bohn Alum (3)	*3	45	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
28	26⅛	Borden (1.60)	25	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	38	83½	80¾	81⅜	— ¼
11½	8¼	Boston & Me	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4½	3½	Botany C M A	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	27	21⅝	20¾	21¼	
59⅞	50½	Briggs Mfg (2a)	48	50¾	49¾	50½	— ⅜
53⅛	47	Briggs & Str (3)	3	44½	46	46	—1
47	42½	Bristol-My (4.40)	3	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
8	6¾	Bklyn & Qu T	2	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	33	32	32	Mar10
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	24	42¾	42¼	42½	— ⅛
102¼	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
52¾	41¾	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	13	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ¼
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	6	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ⅜
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	4	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	
25⅛	20	Bucyrus-Erie	34	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¾
14⅜	11⅝	Budd Mfg	29	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	Mar 6
13	9⅛	Budd Wheel (.20e)	31	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	3	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	23	58¼	58	58	—1
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	51	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	49	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	8	33¼	33¼	34	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	23	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
33¾	27¼	Byers Co	32	31⅜	30½	31¾	+ ⅜
33⅞	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	55	34⅜	32¾	34	+1½

—C—

48¼	41½	Calif Pack (⅞a)	5	40¾	40½	40¾	— ¾
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	127	5½	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	77	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ¼
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
33⅝	27½	Can D G Ale	25	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅝
17½	14⅜	Canadian Pac	38	16⅛	15⅞	16	
61⅛	54¼	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	54	54	54	— ¼
7	1⅝	Cap Adm A (1e)	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
7	3	Carriers & O (.35e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
176½	136	Case (J I) (4a)	2	150½	150½	150½	—3
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	14	98	97	98	— ¼
36⅝	26⅝	Celanese (⅝g)	32	34¾	33⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
113½	106⅛	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	—1⅜
48¼	36⅛	Celotex	3	47½	47	47	— ¼
28¼	33⅜	Am Crys Sug (2g)	8	29	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	26	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar 8
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	72	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	6	50	49½	50	—1¼
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	9	59½	58	59	—2
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	7	32½	32	33½	—1⅜
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	*2	18⅝	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	579	10½	9½	10½	+1½
47½	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	101	52	45¾	52	+7¼
52⅞	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	*1	49½	49¼	49¼	—3 16
4¼	2½	Am Ice	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅞	17¾	Am Ice pf (½g)	3	25⅜	25	25	
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	11	17¼	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	6	54¾	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
126	114	Am Loco pf	2	116	115	115	—3
29⅜	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	25	27¾	27½	27⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	17	67	65½	66¼	— ¼
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	84	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	70	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	68	66¾	68	—2
72½	59¾	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	7	59	58⅛	58⅛	—6¾
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	57	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	*146	43¾	42⅛	43½	+11 16
3¼	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	4	32⅜	31½	31½	—1
29	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	13	27	27	27	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	71	103¾	101¼	103⅜	+1
154	144	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	Mar11
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	7	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Mar11
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	364	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	
73¼	59½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	*13	66⅝	64½	65	— ⅞
26½	24¾	Am Stores (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	49¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	49⅞	49⅜	49½	— ¼
143⅜	139⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	Mar 9
25⅞	22⅜	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*44	174	172⅜	173⅝	+ ⅛
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	14	81¾	80½	81	
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	34	84½	82⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Are Lower—Some New Highs, Many New Lows on Curb

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
210 4¼s '47-'52	118.10	117.30	117.30
600 3¼s '41-'43	107.4	106.29	106.29
800 4s '44-'54	113	112.21	113
9 3¼s '46-'56	111.28	111.28	111.28
1000 3¼s '43-'47 June	106.8	106.8	106.8
3 3¼s '43-'47	107.17	107.17	107.17
111 3¼s '41-'43 March	107.4	106.31	10.136
50 3¼s '41	106.31	106.28	106.28
127 3¼s '44-'46	107.5	107	107
2077 3¼s '49-'52	107.4	106.23	106.23
1003 3s '51-'55	106.4	105.26	105.26
1 3s '51-'55	104.1	102.21	103.21
30 2¾s '45-'47	104.10	104.3	104.3
2883 2¾s '46-'51	102.21	102.16	102.16
1826 2¾s '51-'54	102.21	102.11	102.11
2285 2¾s '56-'59	102.22	102.11	102.11
7988 2½s '49-'53	100.21	100.10	100.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

81 3s '47	104.13	104.00	104.00
72 3s '49	104.10	104.00	104.00
13 3s '42	104.10	104.30	104.30

Home Owners' Loan

363 3s '52 A	103.22	103.3	103.3
316 2¾s '49	101.11	101.00	101.00
35 2¼s '42-44	101.6	101.4	101.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s 48	105	105	105
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	104½	104½	104½
13 Alleghany 5s 44	100½	99¾	99¾
21 Alleghany 5s 49	94¼	94	94¼
42 Alleghany 5s 50 sts	66¾	66	66½
8 Allegh Val 4s 42	108	108	108
7 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100½	99⅞	99⅞
36 Am & For P 5s 2030	83¾	82	82
10 AmIGChem 5½s 49	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Am Int 5½s 49	105⅛	105⅛	105½
21 Am T&T 5½s 43	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
79 Am T&T 3½s 66	98¼	97⅝	97¾
18 Am T&T cv 4½s 39	108	107	107
67 Am T&T 3½s 61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜
2 Am W W & E38s '75	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Am Wrl Pap 6s '47	87⅞	86	86
6 Am Wrl P 6s '47 ct	87½	86	86
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	108½	105⅝	105⅝
24 Ang C Nitra deb '67	42½	42	42
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	77	73	73
19 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98⅜	98¾
7 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98	98
3 Arm 4½s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	112	112	112
1 Ali A&Cha AL 5s '44	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	36	36	36
19 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¼	102	102
20 ACL 1st 4s '52	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 AC Line 4½s '64	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 AC Line 5s '48	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	86½	86½	86½
16 B&O rfg 6s '95	102	102	102
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	92¾	92½	92½
29 B&O 5s '96F	29	92¾	92
2 B&O 5s 2000D	92	92	92
37 B&O cvt 4½s 60	81¾	81	81¼
16 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106	106¼
8 B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	104½	104¼	104½
8 B&O 5s SW '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Bang&Aroo 4scn 4s '51	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Bell 7F 5s '60 C	126½	126½	126½
59 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
51 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	95½	95	95
9 Boston & Me 5s '67	89½	89	89¼
12 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	84¼	84½	84½
5 Bost & Me 5s '33	90	90	90
1 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	36	36	36
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	99½	98½	98½
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107½	107½	107½
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
19 Buf R & P 4½s '37	91	90½	90½
2 Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	30½	30½	30½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	68½	68½	68½
1 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	29½	29½	29½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	116	116	116
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	110⅝	110⅝
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅜	114	114⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103	103	103
46 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¼	104	104
35 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	92¾	92¾
2 Can C & F 5s '52	109	109	109
1 Can Foundry 5s '41	120	120	120
14 Can of Ga 5½s '52	122¾	22	122¾
6 CenHudG&E 3½s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 CenHud&E&C 5s '51	103¾	103	103
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	74½	74½	74½
26 Cen Pac 5s '60	102½	102	102
31 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108¼	108	108
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	92½	92½	92½
32 C & O 5½s 2ND D	96¼	95¾	95¾
13 C & O gen 4½s '92	118⅝	118½	118⅝
16 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	96⅜	96	96⅜
35 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116¾	116½	116½
20 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110⅞	110½	110⅝
4 CB&Q 4s 1I '49	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Chi & N W 5s '37	43⅜	42	42
68 Chic Gt West 4s 59	49½	48¼	48¼
4 Chi I & L 6s 66	23¼	22¾	22¾
31 Chi Ind 6s 62	32	32	32
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 CM&SP 4s 89	64½	64½	64½
71 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	33¾	33¾	34¼
46 CMSP&Pac adj 5s 2000	12¾	12	12¼
46 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	23	22½	22½
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33	33	33
489 NYC cvt 6s '44	130½	128½	127¾
37 NYC cv 5½s 2013	101	100½	100½
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94	94	94
14 NYC 4s '46	99	98¾	99
33 NYC 3¾s '46	102⅜	102¼	102½
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94	94	94
5 NYC & HR 4s '52	108½	108⅛	108½
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	98½	98	98
4 NYC Ind Cap 3½s '98	101⅜	92½	92½
25 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	99¾	99¾
6 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	103¼	103	103¼
51 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	94½	94½	94½
42 NY Chi & StL 4s '46	103½	103¾	103⅝
62 NY Dock Co 4s '51	62	61½	61½
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	66	65¾	66
36 NY Edis 3¼s '65 C	99⅞	99½	99¼
16 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100	99¾	99¾
4 New Eng T&TSs'52	128½	128½	128½
10 NJ Pow & Lt 4s '60	107	106½	106½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	100½	100½	100½
14 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	99½	99½	99½
25 N Orl Term 4s '53	96½	96¼	96¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s '35A	50	50	50
7 N O Gr Lts 4s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 NYNH&H cvt 6s '48	55	54¾	54¾
4 NYNH&H col 6s '40	68	67	67
13 NYNH&H 4s '57	34	34	34
21 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	33¾	33¼	33⅜
2 NY O & W gen 4s '55	25	25	25
1 NY Ry inc 6s '65	63	63	63
1 NY Steam 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
8 NY S&W 2fg 5s '37	83	82½	82½
19 NY Tel 4½s '39	108¾	108	108
4 NY W&Bost 4½s '48	16¼	16½	16½
5 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
10 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	80	79½	79½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	30	30	30
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	102⅞	103
3 Nor Ohio 5s '45 ctf	80	80	80
27 Nor Pac 4s '2047	111½	111¼	111½
2 Nor Pac 5s 047 C	107½	106⅜	106⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	105½	105½	105½
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	76	75¼	75½
26 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	112	112	112
15 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¾	105½	105⅝
5 Pacif Cat 1st 5s'46	78	78	78
13 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	102	101¾	102
27 Pac G&E 3½s'66	97¾	97	97
1 Pac Gas&El 4¼s'64	106	106	106
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Pac T&T 3¼s S '66	100	100	100
4 Pan-Am 6s'40 ct	49	47¼	49
23 Para Pict 6s'55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Parmelee T 6s'44	74½	74½	74½
1 Penn Dix 6s'61 A	100½	100½	100½
134 Pen P&Le 4½s'81	106	105½	105½
8 Pen Co 3½s D '44	106	106⅝	106⅝
26 Pen Co 4s '63	101⅛	101	101
35 Pen RR gen s8'68	115⅛	115¼	115¼
4 Pen RR con 4½s'60	120	120	120
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	106½	106½	106½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	105½	105½	105½
13 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	105½	105	105
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Pen RR 4s'48	114	114	114
2 Pen RR 4s'48 sta	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
63 Pen RR 3½s'70	99½	99	99½
452 Pen RR 3½s'52 wi	110¼	109½	109½
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	98¾	95½	95½
2 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	23	23½	22½
1 Peo&Pek U 5½s'74	112	112	112
2 Pere Marq 5s'56	105	104¾	104¾
26 Pere Marq 4½s'80	99½	98¾	98¾
6 Pere Marq 4s'56	98	97	96⅞
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s '81	114	114	114
26 Phila Co 5s '57	108½	105¾	105½
2 Phil Elec 4s '71	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
12 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	16¼	16½	16½
13 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	37⅜	34¼	37¼
1 Phillipine Is 4½s '37	37	36	36
1 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	115½	115½	115½
7 PCC &St. L 4½s '77	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 PCC & StL 4s '57 G	112	112	112
18 Port Gen E 4½s 60	65¾	64	64
15 Port Gen E 6s 43	26½	25	25
17 Press Stl Car 5s 51	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
30 Pure Oil 4¼s 50ww	125½	123	123
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	100½	100½	100½
2 Readg 4½s 97A	106⅜	106¼	106¼
9 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	113	112½	112½
47 Rep Steel 5½s 54	125½	125	125¼
22 Rep Steel 4½s 61	98⅛	98	98
273 Rep Steel 4½s 50	206	198	200½
34 Rep Steel 4½s 56	98¾	98	98½
1 Rev Con & Bd4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
40 Rich Oil 6s 44A ct	56	53½	53¾
6 Rich Oil 6s 44 st	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 RioGrWest 1st4s'39	77	76¾	76¾
2 RioGrW col 4s '49	40½	40¼	40¼
2 RIArk&La 4½s '34	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	84	84	84
6 StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	83½	82¾	82¾
1 StLSF 5s '50 B	34	34	34
1 StLSF 5s 1950 ct	31	31	31
24 StLSF 4½s '78	31½	30¾	30¾
12 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf sta	28¼	28	28
14 StLSF 4s '50 A	36	35	35
1 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	11½	30½	30½
11 StLSW rfg 5s '90	51½	51¼	51¼
1 StU&KCShL 4½s '41	24½	24½	24½
12 StPM&M 5s 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 StPaulUnDep 5s '72	115	115	115
19 SAA&APass 4s 43	102¾	102	102
102 SeabAL con 6s '45	22½	22	22½
8 SeaAL 6s '45 ct	21¼	21	21
3 SeaAL adj 5s '49	12½	12¾	12¾
32 SeaAL rfg 4s '59	18¾	18	18
20 Sea-AllFla 6s 36S A ct	12¾	12	12
2 SeaAllFla 6s36S B ct	12	12	12
25 Shar Steel 4½s '41	116¾	116	116
64 Shell Un 3½s '51	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98¾	98⅝	98¾
17 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
14 So Bell T & T 5s '41	106¾	106½	106½
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
19 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100¼	99¾	99¾
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	96	95½	95½
34 So Pac 4½s '69	95	94¼	94¾
15 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105⅝	105¼	105¼
2 So Pac col tr 4s '49	96¾	96½	96½
21 So Pac 4s '81	100¼	100	100
100 Bower R Bear (½gs)	98⅛	98¼	98¼
900 Bowm Bilt H	2½	2½	2½
50 Bowm Bilt H 1pf	25	25	25
300 Bowm Bilt H 2pf	6½	6	6½
900 Brad T&L (40c)	27½	27	27
100 Bridgpt Mach (¼g)	18	18	18
500 Brill A	15¾	15½	15½
400 Brill B	5⅞	5&	5⅞
50 Brill pf	69	69	69
25 Brit Col Pw A (1.80)	37	37	37
150 Brown Bros Co pf.	97	97	97
300 Brown F & W (.15g)	14½	14½	14½
900 Brown F Dist	9¾	9	9
50 Bunk Hill & S (1g)	141½	139	141½
300 Burco war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Cab & Wire B	6	6	6
10 Cab El Prod vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
25 Can Dredge & D (2g)	45	45	45
200 Can Ind Alc A	6¾	6⅝	6¾
800 Can Marc Wlire	2½	1⅞	2
200 Cap City Prod (.15g)	22	22	22
1400 Carib Syn	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100 Carman B	6	6	6
700 Carnegie Metals	3½	3½	3½
100 Carnation	31½	31½	31½
900 Carrier Corp	43¼	43	43¼
200 Carter, JW. (.20g)	11¼	11	11
200 Casco Prod (2¾g)	30¼	30¼	30¼
300 Cash A (2g)	39¾	39½	39½
1500 Catalin Am (.40e)	9½	9¾	9½
50 Celanese 1st pf (7a)	112¼	112¼	112¼
600 Celluloid	13¼	13	13¼
75 Celluloid pf	54	53	54
600 Cen & Sou Ut	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	77	77	77
1100 Cen St El	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
75 Cen St El 6pf	20⅝	20½	20½
25 Cen St E 7 pf	42	40	40
25 Cen St E cv pf n	20	20	20
100 Cent Cons	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
125 Childs pf	88	87½	87½
161 Cities Service	4¼	4	4
500 Cit Serv pf	49¼	48¾	48¾
100 Cit Svc P 7 pf	75	75	75
50 Cit Svc P 6 pf	72	72	72
100 City Auto Stpg.(.15g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
3000 Claude Neon Lts	3½	3	3
200 Cleve El Ill (2)	43¾	43½	43½
200 Cleve Tract	101½	101½	101½
500 Club Al Uten	2	1⅞	1⅞
1000 Colon Develop	4	4	4
6000 Colon Develop A	4¼	4¼	4¼
600 Colon Devel cv pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
600 Colo Fuel & I war	20¾	20	20½
150 Colts Pat F (.80g)	59	59	59
150 Colum Gas&El pf (5)	82½	81	82½
800 Colum O & G (.20e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200 Comwlth Edis	122½	121	122½
1500 Comwlth & So war	¼	¼	¼
25 Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
200 Comm Wat Svc	13¼	13¼	13¼
200 Compo Sh M	16	16	16
1600 Cons Airc	32½	30¾	32
60 Cons Biscuit (.60)	8¼	8	8
2000 Cons Cop Min	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	76½	76½	76½
100 Cons Mng & S (2e)	95	94¾	95
1000 Cons Ret Strs	9½	9	9
8700 Cons Stl Corp	17¼	16¾	17⅛
25 Cons G&E pf (7)	97	97	97
400 Cons Gas Util	4⅛	37⅜	37⅜
300 Cont Roll & Stl	23	22¾	22¾
300 Cooper-Bess	29	28	29
300 Copper Range	15¾	15½	15¾
800 Cord Corp	4¾	4½	4¾
100 Corroon & Rey	7	7	7
200 Cor & Rey pf A	92	91¾	92
1200 Cosden Oil Mk pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Cosden Oil Me pf	39	38¾	39
200 Cramp & Sons	1¼	1¼	1¼
1700 Creole Pet (½e)	33½	33	33½
500 Crocker Wh (.10e)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
8000 Croft Brewing	1½	1½	1½
1500 Crown C Pet (.06e)	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
600 Crown Drug (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 Crown Dr cv pf (1¾)	23¼	23¼	23¼
200 Crown Press (2)	47	47	47
17600 Cuba Mex	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Da Reeves (½)	7	7	7
400 Darby Pet (½)	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
1200 Dayton Rub	27	26¾	26¾
200 Dayton Rub A (2k)	31½	31½	31½
10 Dennison Mfg 1pf	72¾	72¾	72¾
100 Derby Oil	6½	6½	6½
700 Detroit Mich Sto	8¾	8½	8¾
200 Det Stl Pr (¼g)	58¼	58	58
2400 Domin Stl & Coal	10¾	10¾	10¾
100 Dow Chem (2.40)	151½	151½	151½
10 Draper C (2.40a)	85	85	85
400 Dubilier Con	¼	¼	¼
1500 Duro Test (.10g)	7¾	7½	7¾
2300 Eagle Pich L (.10g)	26¼	25	25½
300 East Gas & F	7¾	7½	7¾
50 East G&F 6 pf	53¼	53¼	53¼
25 East G&Fprpf (4½)	71	71	71
50 East Mall I (.30e)	25	25	25
300 East Sta Corp	4½	4½	4⅝
100 East Sta B pf	67	67	67
1200 Elec Bond & Sh	11¼	11¼	11¼
100 Edis Bros Strs N (1)	23½	23½	23½
900 Eisler Elec 3½ F.	3⅜	3½	3⅜
24400 El Bond & Sh	23⅞	23	23¾
400 El Bo & Sh 5 pf (5)	76¼	76½	76½
700 El Pow A (¼e)	8	7	7
600 El Pow A (¼e)	7½	7	7
200 El P&L opt war	11	10¾	10¾
40 El P&L 2d pf A	68¾	68½	68¾
400 Elect Share	5½	5½	5½
100 Elect Sh pf (6h)	94¼	94¼	94¼
50 El Shov Coal ptc pf	19	19	19
75 Elgin Nat Wch (½g)	39¼	39	39
150 Emp G & F 7 pf	76½	76	76
25 Emp G & F 6½ pf	73	73	73
100 Emp G & F 6 pf	71	71	71
100 Emp Power (½k)	30	30	30
300 Emsco D & Eq (¼g)	19	18¾	19
1900 Equity Corp (¼e)	2½	2½	2½
100 Europ El dep rts	¾	¾	¾
5400 Evans Wallo	3¼	2¾	3¼
150 Evans Wallo pf	44	43	44
1400 Ex-cello A&T	26⅝	25½	26¼
300 Fairchild Av	7¾	7½	7¾
200 Falstaff Brew (1½e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200 Fanny Farmer xd	23¼	23¼	23¼
200 Fansteel	15¾	15½	15½
700 Ferro Enam	43	42	42½
1000 Fidelio Brew	11	11	11
10 Fst Nat St 1 pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼
200 Fisk Rub	17¾	16¾	17
75 Fisk Rub pf (6)	90	89½	89½
100 Fla P&L 7 pf	50½	50½	50½
500 Ford M Can A (1)	25¼	25	25¼
1200 Ford Mot Ltd (.181e)	7¾	7½	7½
100 Fox (P) Brew (.80)	9¾	9½	9¾
200 Froedtert G.	13½	13¾	13½
50 Frost G. cv pf (1.20)	187	183	183½
700 Gen Alloys	5	4⅞	4⅞
1400 Gen Fireprg (.40a)	21¾	21¾	21¾
2500 Gen Invest	1¾	1¾	1¾
600 Gen Rayon A	2½	2½	2½
100 Gen Tel (.44g)	21	20¾	20¾
4200 Gen T & R	34	32½	33⅞
25 Georg Pow pf (6)xd	85½	85½	85½
300 Gilbert (AC) (⅝e)	13½	13¼	13¼
300 Glen Alden (1½e)	12½	12½	12½
100 Godchaux Sug A	14	14	14
100 Godchaux Sub B	34½	34½	34½
600 Goldfield Con	¼	¼	¼
100 Gorh Inc A	6	6	6
2900 Grand Nat Films	3	2¾	2¾
100 Grand Rapy (.1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
200 Gray Tel P S (1)	17	17	17
90 Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	108	107½	108
100 Gt Nor Pap (1a)	40	40	40
1000 Greent T&D	14½	14¼	14½
300 Groc Str Prod	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Guard Inv	¾	¾	¾
1200 Gulf Oil (¼g)	59¼	58½	58½
200 Hall Lamp (.40e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50 Hartford Ei (2¼)	62	62	62
200 Hartman Tob	2¾	2¾	2¾
1500 Harvard Brew	3	3	3
500 Hat Crp Am B(.20g)	13¾	13	13¾
100 Hearn D Str (1.65g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
100 Hazeltine (⅜g)	18¼	16¼	16¼
300 Hearn D S cum cv pf	81	81	81
8300 Hecla Min (.20g)	24½	22½	23½
200 Herena Rubin n (3)	7¾	7	7⅛
100 Helena Rubin A	10	10	10
100 Corn & Hard (2)	39½	39¼	39¼

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 29,409,000; previous day, 22,916,000; week ago, 16,522,000; year ago, 14,341,000; two years ago, 17,294,000. Jan 1 to date, 819,-792,000; year ago, 966,042,000; two years ago, 748,074,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero S Mg A (1½)xd	22½	22½	22½
300	Aero Sup Mfg B	5½	5?	5½
200	Ainsworth (½g)	18½	18	18½
100	Air Inv war	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Ala Gt Sou (5e)	75½	75½	75½
140	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	70	60	70
200	Allen Indus (1)	23½	23½	23½
200	Allied Int Inv	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250	Alum Co Am	163½	161	161
100	Alum Goods (½g)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	Alum Ind (.40)	12	12	12
1850	Alum Ltd	119½	118	120
300	Am Airlines	29	28	28
500	Am Box Board (⅛g)	18½	18	18
200	Am Beverage	3⅛	3	3
100	A C P&L/Lpww (2¾h)	40	40	40
1500	Am CitP&LB (.20e)	6¼	5⅞	6
1700	Am Cyan B (.60)xd	33½	21½	32¾
100	Am & Fgn W war	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Am Fork&Hoe (1n)	21½	21½	21½
2700	Am Gas&El (1.40)	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
75	Am G&E pf (6)	111	110½	110½
200	Am Gen (⅝e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Am Hard Rub (1e)	26	26	26
300	Am Laun Mch (.80)	35¾	35	35¾
300	Am Lt& T (1.20a)	21¾	21¼	21¼
25	Am Mfg (.2e)	42¾	42¼	42¾
2400	Am Marcaibo	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	AmPot&Ch(2¼e)	42½	41½	42½
200	AmSealKap (.30e)	9¾	9½	9¾
11600	Am Sup Power	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	Am Sup P pf	45½	43	43
100	Anch Post F	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ang Wupp (.20A)	7½	7½	7½
10	AppalElP pf (7)	107	107	107
500	Arctur R Tube	2½	2	2⅛
2300	Ark Nat Gas	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

and he has a taste for the dramatic. This was shown in his first four months in office when he summoned world leaders to Washington, though it came to an unhappy ending in the London Economic Conference. Since 1933, he has slowly rebuilt his position in world affairs, and Secretary Hull has done even more. There are no two more widely respected statesmen, in countries other than their own today, than these two officials.

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Hull's Contribution to Peace

1. The Hull approach. The handsome, silver-haired, thin-faced, grave Lincolnian gentleman from Tennessee has earned the respect of many Americans. Attacks on him proved the biggest mistake of the last Republican campaign. At the Democrats' Victory Dinner on March 4 the entire company rose and cheered Secretary Hull, alone of all the other honored guests.

Such are the rewards of consistency. For Mr. Hull has pegged away at his single line of policy, patient before absurdities and rebuffs from the pert early New Dealers, and now he is the most valuable and honored member of the team. His trade agreements crusade has resulted in 15 agreements, based on the unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, and they have prduced not only a measurable increase in American foreign trade—in both directions—but a different attitude in many other nations.

Secretary Hull's thesis is peace through trade. He is a practical man, and recognizes that he can only go slowly. Each one of his trade agreements has taken many months to work out. Others in future may be more difficult still. But he goes ahead. Measured in terms of trade itself, the gains are not immense. It is the fact of Cordell Hull in the world, sticking to his thesis, that makes his work important. And if ever opportunity comes to go more swiftly, Mr. Hull will be quick to leap into the breach. His Trade Agreements Act has just been renewed for three years by Congress—no trivial achievement in itself—and he is ready to go ahead.

The other aspects of Mr. Hull's tenure of the State Department are also important. He has treated every issue that has arisen with simple common sense. Sometimes there have been contradictions between the White House and the State Department. The first six months, in 1933, were immensely difficult because Prof. Raymond Moley, as Under Secretary of State, was acting more or less independently, and Mr. Hull could not be sure what was being done.

Hull Versus Bullitt

Today Ambassador William C. Bullitt is a new, though lesser, Moley. He has President Roosevelt's ear, telephones the White House almost daily from Paris, and sends voluminous reports back for the presidential eye. The State Department knows little of these goings on. But Mr. Bullitt had better look out. Secretary Hull's patience drove Professor Moley from public life, and if the Ambassador to France goes too far, he may wake up one morning to find Mr. Hull saying: "He or I must go."

Apart from these difficulties, Secretary Hull has taken various issues in his stride, applying a rule of straight-forward sense. His attitude is not unlike that of the late Dwight W. Morrow. Both men felt that the simple and direct answer to human problems was probably the correct one, and that in any event answers could always be worked out.

Illuminating this common-sense has been Mr. Hull's good will and honesty. These have won him a place in Latin America's affections: rare achievement for a United States statesman. And these qualities have solved many daily problems. When somebody bombed the United States Destroyer Kane in Spanish waters, Mr. Hull remained unruffled and did the right thing. He has done the right thing in almost every crisis; the only aberrations have been when somebody else, a Moley or a Bullitt or a Welles, had an inside track with the White House. Mr. Hull has won the sincere respect of the career officials in his department.

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Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

2. The Roosevelt approach. The President's foreign policy has two chief aspects. On the one hand, he is trying to make democracy succeed in the United States—according to his theories—so as to show the world that the democratic idea is still alive and triumphant. Thus his internal policies, right or not, become of transcendant world importance.

On the other hand, he is prepared to take a direct part in world diplomacy, in so far as American public opinion will support him. In several successive speeches, notably at Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt rebuked the European dictatorships. He is prepared to do this again, and emphatically. This aspect of his policy runs counter to Congress's neutrality policy, which in theory but not in practice is based on absolute impartiality between European groups. But his speeches appear to be in accord with the fundamental dislike that the American people have for dictatorships.

Mr. Roosevelt is also willing to co-operate with aspects of the world peace movement. He went as far as public opinion would permit all through the disarmament discussion, and in the Ethiopian war, and in aiding the powers trying to enforce neutrality in the Spanish affair. His Latin-American policy is outstandingly positive, has succeeded very largely in persuading the southern republics that the United States means not to intervene in their affairs. His Asiatic policy is still open as far as the Philippines are concerned, and from one viewpoint was unnecessarily provocative toward Japan in the Pacific naval maneuvers. But from the other viewpoint, this display of force, coupled with the naval building program, may have been in Japanese eyes an example of returning American virility. There have been no such irritations to Japan as Henry L. Stimson's succession of notes, interviews, and attempts to line up the other powers. The non-recognition policy has been perpetuated, but in hushed tones.

There is, however, a larger aspect to President Roosevelt's possible world policy. For many months, he has been studying with the best authorities to discover a strong program he could sponsor toward peace. He has been minutely informed about the European crisis, though his information has filtered through the ideas and imaginations of various Americans and may have been aberrated thereby. Nevertheless, he has talked with Walter Runciman, with Prime Minister Mackenzie King, with M. Georges Bonnet. He has frequent contacts with returning specialists from Europe. His State Department has been working on a revival of the disarmament effort. The tripartite monetary policy fits closely into this political framework.

The stage is set, therefore, for a major intervention of the President. But it appears to be dependent upon his finding a formula for action that is completely convincing. Apparently Mr. Roosevelt is wisely convinced that diplomatic preparation is essential to the success of any such scheme.

And if such formula is not found, the President can continue to indicate in speeches and diplomatic interviews that his policies are intended to support the democracies of the world, not the dictatorships. He can place the blame for current threats to world peace upon "war-hungry dictatorships."

It so happens that most trends of American policy now fit into this pattern—executive policy, that is, and only in part congressional policy.

Trends in Policy

First, President Roosevelt's desire to make economic and political democracy work in the United States fits into the world role of Great Britain, of Scandinavia, currently of France.

Second, his tangible acts of collaboration, as in the tripartite monetary agreement, are with the democracies.

Third, the Hull foreign trade policy fits more closely with the democracies, hemmed though some of them are by trade restrictions, than it does with the dictatorships, which are mostly autarchic. Secretary Hull is also a strong democrat, and a believer in practical world co-operation.

Fourth, the neutrality policy—as worked out on a cash-and-carry basis in Congress—tends to favor Great Britain with its control of merchant shipping, foreign credit, and the high seas. Britain's ally, France, would share the benefits. It definitely cuts off Germany, and virtually does the same with Italy. Japan, it is true, would have access to American goods in the Pacific, but a war in which the Pacific were involved would introduce another set of problems.

Sides With Democracies

Thus, it may be concluded that American foreign policy today—without consciously admitting it—is strongly on the side of the democratic nations. If a crisis were to arise, it is probable that these tendencies would be only accentuated.

Standing against such a policy are two groups, not without weight in the Administration. First is the strong undercurrent of genuine isolationism, which is particularly forceful between the Alleghanies and the Rockies. Its adherents are common people, people who say: "Yes, it is possible for us to keep out of war. Europe's wars are none of our business. Let's not be a cat's-paw. Stay at home."

The other group rotates around those in the Administration who believe America should be self-contained, or at least should limit its major contacts to an area of neutrality mostly in the Western Hemisphere. They know this means internal regimentation: semi-socialism. They object strongly to the Hull foreign trade policy, for they believe that it is building up ties to draw the United States into war. There are some out-and-out pacifists in this group, too. Thus you see the Council for the Prevention of War complaining bitterly that the Pittman neutrality bill is not rigid enough!

And what arises out of this synthesis: the picture of an America unable in spite of itself to forget its democratic heritage and its democratic world mission, however dimly realized. This America tries—again with reservations as to method—to make democracy an object lesson in the United States. This America expresses its belief that democracy comes nearest to right government in the world. This America will have to make its great decision—participate or not participate—if or when an hour of crisis in Europe strikes.

Earlier Check-Up On U. S. Income Tax

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP) — Treasury officials said today revenue agents would get around earlier than usual this year to check up on income tax returns. Field examinations will begin July 1 and will take 12 months. Formerly the examinations were not started until the next January 1, but an increase in personnel made possible the advance.

It will take 3½ months to audit the 6,000,000 returns expected by the deadline Monday. Those showing incomes above $5000 will be sent to Washington, and those under that figure will be retained by collectors in the field. After examination here, every personal return on incomes in excess of $25,000 and every corporate return on incomes over $75,000 will be returned to field agents for routine investigation.

Personal returns between the $5000 and $25,000 levels will be examined by bureau auditors to determine if investigation is advisable. Deductions will be studied, and the returns will be compared with "information" returns filed by corporations. The latter list payments of wages and salaries to individuals. Questionable returns will be sent to 3000 field agents, each of whom makes about 150 investigations a year.

The returns under $5000 will be examined by deputy district collectors. Coming largely from persons with fixed salaries, these are checked against previous returns. Deductions and mathematical computations are scrutinized, and if everything is not in order the taxpayer will be notified. As a result of investigations in the last fiscal year, $222,099,000 additional taxes were assessed.

Service of WPAR In West Virginia Reaches Into Ohio

With Monitor Newscasters

PARKERSBURG, W. Va. — Completed for its inaugural radiocast on July 11, 1935, WPAR was held to be the first radio station in West Virginia to be equipped with the new-type vertical antenna. It was started as a purely local station to serve Parkersburg and Marietta, two industrial cities a short distance apart on the Ohio River.

It is estimated that in WPAR's primary coverage area, said to be a radius of about 50 miles, a population of more than 160,000 is reached by air during the daytime radiocasts over WPAR. Parkersburg, at the confluence of the Little Kanawha River, has a population of 40,000; and Marietta, pioneer city in Ohio, but 15 miles away at the junction of the Muskingum River, a tributary in Ohio, has about 15,000 inhabitants.

In order to serve both these cities well, remote control facilities have been established by WPAR at 12 different points in both cities; and a local studio has been installed in the Hotel Lafayette, Marietta. The two new studios and reception rooms at Parkersburg, recently constructed in a building at a convenient downtown point, are adequate and comfortable, attractive in appearance, and acoustically correct for purposes of radio. The control room is modern and efficient. The business offices are connected with the studios here.

WPAR became affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System in February this year, and now adds to its schedule special feature programs over this network.

Harold McWhorter is the manager of WPAR, in charge of the station and its policies. Karl Loose is program director and chief announcer. He is assisted by a staff of four announcers—Bob Ebert, Raymond Penner, Joe Handlan, and Willard Scott.

News is considered by the management of special and general interest. Every week day four news programs are presented over WPAR, two of Transradio news, and two periods radiocast daily based on "The Monitor Views the News." On Sundays, one periods of Monitor and Transradio news each is also given.

The general interest in sports is recognized, and sports news is presented over WPAR every week day in the afternoon. Local sporting events are depicted over the air by remote control from the scene of action.

Owned and operated by the Ohio Valley Broadcasting Corporation, WPAR uses a frequency of 1420 kilocycles, with a power of 100 watts. The daytime radius of approximately 50 miles is reduced to about 10 or 15 miles at night. Marion H. McDowell is chief engineer, and he is assisted by Charles Lowers and Ray Spence.

This is article No. 49 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, March 15.

Liberal Demands Government Curb On Japan's Army

TOKYO, March 11 (AP)—Declaring that Japan lacks a "settled policy," Yukio Ozaki, veteran liberal and former minister, called on the Government again today to make known its national defense and financial plans.

Sharply interrogating the Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Ozaki submitted a written interpellation to Parliament. The former Minister of Justice, undaunted by what he regarded as a negative reply to a previous questionnaire, propounded a number of queries designed to obtain information on Japan's policies affecting national defense, diplomacy, finance and economy.

He asked:

"In view of present and future international relations, which country does the Government think possesses the possibility of waging war against Japan—a land or sea power?

"Does the Government think itself capable, by competitive methods, of maintaining either equality with or superiority over Soviet Russia or China in the matter of army, and Britain and the United States in the matter of a navy?

"A vigorous nation needs immutable principles and definite national policies in accordance with the trend of the times, but present-day Japan lacks a settled policy.

"In order to preserve the dignity of the Imperial Household and the well-being of the people, it is necessary, I believe, to rack our brains to prevent the emergence of military rule in Japan. What is the opinion of the Government?"

Mr. Ozaki spoke after Foreign Minister Naotake Sato told Parliament that Japan should cultivate "greater generosity" toward the Chinese. Earlier he had enunciated a policy of regarding China as an equal power, in his maiden address to Parliament.

Mr. Sato urged the Government to emulate the United States, saying that in many cases Chinese studying in Japan developed an ill-feeling toward Japan.

By contrast, he said the Chinese who studied in the United States are "holding important posts in the Chinese Government and manifest great friendship and admiration for the United States."

Trailer Here to Stay, Florida Leaders Warned

OCALA, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Civic leaders from Central Florida cities had warning today the trailer is here to stay and cities who frown on it now will be passed up by the tourist spenders later. Millionaires and many well-to-do nomads are traveling in trailers now, said Fred J. Lee of the Clearwater Chamber of Commerce in a speech before the Florida Council of Chambers of Commerce yesterday.

M. M. Deadrick, secretary of the Bradenton Chamber, complained the rolling homes were breaking down rentals. "We won't be able to rent houses by the season any more," Mr. Lee added, "in the future they are not going to spend five months in anybody's town."

Relief Under Way In Chinese Famine

HANKOW, China, March 11 (AP)—The China International Famine Relief Commission reported today that famine threatened 2,000,000 persons in western Honan Province.

John Earl Baker, of Eagle, Wis., executive secretary of the commission, made public the findings of an investigation which declared "a condition of near famine exists."

Honan provincial authorities have undertaken relief measures at various towns within the area where crowds line up to receive four ounces of soup as their daily ration.

The famine condition, the relief workers said, resulted from poor crops last fall and extends over an area estimated at 3000 square miles with a total population of 5,000,000.

Conditions in northern Szechuen Province, they said, were reported equally as bad, "but we do not have details and believe conditions there may be less serious than in Honan."

Shifts in Army Commands

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP) — The War Department issued orders March 10 assigning Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum to command the Sixth Army Corps Area at Chicago. The transfer is effective upon completion of his present tour of duty as commander of the Hawaiian department at Honolulu.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50c a line for one or two insertions, 45c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 35c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED

To sell remarkable new Upholstery cleaner; repeat sales assured; good profits; for complete information write CARL W. SCHWABE, 188 West 10th Street, N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Fine large home; Sacramento suburb; beautiful grounds; home orchard; swimming pool; 10 acres mostly almonds; income clear. Owner, Box 166, Fair Oaks, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 8th Ave., New York.

SALESLADIES—With select clientele or acquaintance; made-to-measure Knitwear; 26th season; popular prices $19.50 to $35; exclusive styles; beautiful materials and colors; write giving qualifications; liberal commissions. RAMSAY SPORTSWEAR, 1331 East 47th Street, Chicago.

WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. State why we should employ you. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 628, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE civil engineer, with 12 years' railroad experience and 8 years manager concrete products plant. Address Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SINGLE man, 37 years of age; wishes position as specialty salesman, or stenographic work; best of refs.; free to go anywhere. Write Box X-4, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago.

TAILORS

"YOU have beaten the Chinese at copying," writes a customer. Send your favourite suit or sports jacket and we will copy it exactly in any of our John Peel Tweeds. Prices—suit 97/6; jackets 57/6. Particulars and patterns post free. REDMAYNES, 12, Wigton, Cumberland, England

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 621 Nostrand Ave.—5 rooms, all improvements, rent $40; 1 block from Christian Science church; convenient transportation.

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES Repaired Cleaned Built
CHIMNEYS
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
18 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet Tap, Social, Acting.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—Experienced; dresses, coats, alterations; also remodeling; quick worker; 65 cents an hour; references. MacFarland, Audubon 3-2180, (N. Y. C.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—FLORIDA in FLATBUSH during coldest weather; if you want such a house, reasonable rental or purchase, communicate, Marie A. Clark, 168 Midwood St.

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN—Well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience; to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK and waitress for year round private school in Connecticut; state age, experience and references; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn.

FILE organizer, subject material; attractive permanent position for adequately qualified person; state education, experience, all pertinent personal data, phone number; desirable enclose snapshot; will not be returned. Write Box S-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WANTED—Young woman, Christian Scientist, as companion; also assist in household duties. Write Box G-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

THE MISSES PARKER
42 Ashland St., Arlington Heights, Mass.
Home for rest and study, experienced care if needed; permanent home. Phone Arl. 0312.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE 10-room house in Lancaster, N. H.; modern, near White Mountains; large lawn, garden, garage; ideal year-round home or summer residence; price low to settle estate. MRS. C. W. HATCH, 18 Bailey Ave., Claremont, N. H.

LOTS FOR SALE

DEDHAM, Mass.—Large corner lot, preferred neighborhood, 5 min. Christian Science church and depot; near schools; good elevation. L. G. FROST, Real Estate and Insurance. Tel. Dedham 2148-W

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY, MASS., 614 Cabot St. — For sale, 6 room house, modern, fireplace, stucco, good condition; 2 car garage; 2½ acres, apple orchard, gardens, near U. S. M. Co., near bus; good neighborhood; price reasonable; further information apply Carr, 12 Verdmont Ave., East Lynn, Mas.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Semi-bungalow, nicest location in village; 6 rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, sun porch, modern plumbing; large double garage. For further particulars write CHARLES DABINETT, 27½ Capital St., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description. Helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 12 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—17 and 21 Winchester St. Attractive guest houses; spacious grounds; large piazzas; excellent meals; conveyance to services. Asp. 1790.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW—Two rooms, kitchenette, refrigeration, private bath; $14; less monthly; outside running water $6. Irma Thompson, 552 Riverside Drive (overlooking Claremont Pavilion), N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th St.—Delightful double, two windows, twin beds, running water, fireplace, kitchen privileges. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Large sunny unfurnished living room; fireplace; refined neighborhood; near 8th Church, Subway. Business persons, $38 month. Butterfield 8-3204.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5 F)—Exceptional sunny, single, double, corner, redecorated, running water, elevator; references. $5-$7. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Attractive single room with private bath, $7; also very desirable single, running water, $5.50. (7-C).

N. Y. C., 671 W. 193rd St. (Apt. 3-K)—Attractive front room, elevator; convenient subways, street car, 2 churches; reasonable. LO. 7-6933

N. Y. C., 78th St. East—near 8th Church; subway. Charmingly furnished large sunny studio. Business person $7.00. Butterfield 8-3204.

N. Y. C., 416 W. 118th St., Apt. 53—Single, double, outside, southern exposure, elevator, kitchen privileges, near subway; $4-$8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Georgetown, 1413 29th St. N. W.—Comfortable double or single; private home; excellent for study; reasonable.

RUGS AND CARPETS

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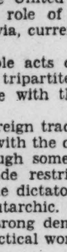
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Your Easter
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Is Here—Madam
LOUISE HAT SHOP
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Open Evenings and Sundays
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Quality Service *Specializing in*
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Special Oil Method for Dry Hair
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Good Clothing for all at fair prices.
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MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD (Continued)

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Table Cloths, Napkins
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Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
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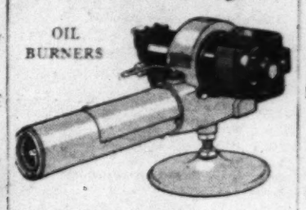

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READING

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READING SQUARE
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Smart New Hats for Easter
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for Easter

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New England Coke
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Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
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Including AUTOMOBILE
Both Stock and Mutual Companies
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3-Hour Service
Every Garment Individually Cleansed
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European
Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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LONDON: BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/- Resident proprietors.

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CORNWALL—Lady would like Christian Scientist share house near country town; own suite if preferred; beautiful scenery and surroundings. Apply Box W-432, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LOUGHTON, Essex—Beautifully situated in quiet surroundings near main road, 3 minutes from Epping Forest; charming old world 18th century house; 3 large reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, six bedrooms, small garden, room for garage; good condition; freehold £1200. Box W-642, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

ESSEX—Furnished bungalow (country), 6 rooms, electric light, H. and C. water, garage, large garden; £2 12 6 weekly; facilities yachting, golf; 40 miles London. Orton, Burnham-on-Crouch.

PAIGNTON, S. Devon. — Furnished house, Goodrington Sands, charming position, sea view, garden, garage, electricity, gas; 1 large lounge with dining recess, good kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom; centre of yacht racing during June. Apply Box M-2847, BCM/CSM, London.

PARKSTONE, off Sandbanks Road — New, well-built, modern bungalows; 4 rooms and kitchenette; hall 87 sq. ft., heated radiator from boiler; also Ascot water heater, bathroom, separate lavatory, service cupboards; nice garden. THOMPSON, 8 Salterns Court, Lilliput, Dorset.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Complete House Furnishers
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Emblem Jewellery
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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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KENT

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

There Must Be a Drum Major

Benjamin Bumplepeg Jr., Charles Candlewick Jr., Theodore Turveytop Jr., and Bertram Breadtoaster Jr., sat in a row on the stone wall in front of Theodore Turveytop's father's house.

It was a mild winter day, mild enough to sit on a stone wall if you had on your worsted suit and your sweater and your knitted cap and your woolen mittens. Mr. Bumplepeg, Mr. Candlewick, Mr. Turveytop, and Mr. Breadtoaster were away in the city, as was usual in the daytime, doing what is called business.

Mrs. Bumplepeg, Mrs. Candlewick, Mrs. Turveytop, and Mrs. Breadtoaster were in their houses. Mrs. Bumplepeg was talking to the cook about what they would have for dinner. Mrs. Candlewick was writing a speech she was going to make at the Woman's Club about the way people were behaving in Europe. Mrs. Turveytop was knitting herself a new dress for next summer. And Mrs. Breadtoaster was watering the flowers in the dining-room window. So you see it was a quiet sort of a morning and nobody doing anything very exciting.

"What we ought to have, Bumplepeg, Breadtoaster, and Turveytop," said Charles Candlewick, "is a band. I'd play the bass drum."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Sat in a Row on the Wall

"There aren't enough of us to have a band, Candlewick," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"It would have to be a small band, Breadtoaster," said Charles Candlewick. "But if I played the bass drum and you played the cornet and Bumplepeg here played the trombone—"

"I wouldn't want to play the trombone, Candlewick," said Benjamin Bumplepeg. "I'd rather be the drum major."

"That would leave only three for the band, Bumplepeg," said Charles Candlewick. "But I suppose there'd have to be a drum major."

"With a bearskin hat, Candlewick," said Benjamin Bumplepeg. "And a cane with a ball on the end of it."

"I'd just as soon play the trombone, Bumplepeg," said Theodore Turveytop.

"There'd have to be a little drum with two sticks, Candlewick," said Theodore Turveytop, "as well as a bass drum. We couldn't have a band with only a bass drum."

"It wouldn't be much of a band, Candlewick," said Bertram Breadtoaster, "with just a bass drum and a little drum and a trombone."

"I dare say you're right, Breadtoaster," said Charles Candlewick. "There aren't enough of us for a band."

"I know what we could have, Candlewick, Breadtoaster, and Turveytop," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

"If we couldn't have a band, Bumplepeg," said Charles Candlewick, "I don't see what we could have."

"Fife and drum corps, Candlewick," said Benjamin Bumplepeg. "A little drum and a bass drum and a fife and a drum major."

"Do you suppose, Bumplepeg," said Charles Candlewick, "that our fathers would give us a fife and a little drum and a bass drum and a bearskin hat?"

"Perhaps not, Candlewick," said Benjamin Bumplepeg. "But we might ask them and see."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Those who may think that they never have time for this or that might do well to contemplate the following words of Buxton:

ABC EFGG HIJIK LFHM NFOI

LBK PHANQFHR. FL ABC EPHN

NFOI, ABC OCTN OPSI FN.

Factual Figuring

To the number of pence in a shilling —— add the number of the liberal arts ——; subtract the number of prongs to the scepter of Neptune ——; multiply by the number of colors in the flag of France ——; and divide by the number of right angles to a Greek cross ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Cleveland, Ohio, reader. Following the usual rules, try changing FELT to SEEN in 4 moves.

What Is the Number?

A certain number is increased by three, and the result is then divided by two. The result is twice the original number. What is the number?

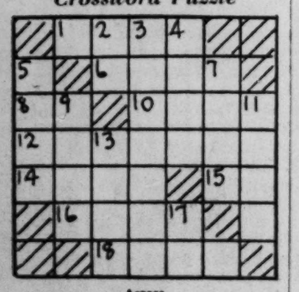
Islands of the World

A little lesson in geography for you. Try locating the 10 islands named below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Balearic	Irish Sea	
2	Borneo	English Channel	
3	Bermuda	Mediterranean Sea	✓
4	Gottland	Gulf of St.Lawrence	
5	Isle of Man	Arctic Ocean	
6	Isle of Wight	Okhotsk Sea	
7	Kodiak	West Indies	
8	Prince Edward	East Indies	
9	Sakhalin	Baltic Sea	
10	Spitsbergen	Gulf of Alaska	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Eccentric rotating-pieces
6—Back of the neck
8—Dye
10—Natural drift of events
12—Seaman
14—Level
15—Negation
16—Afresh
18—Act

Down

2—Indefinite article
3—Afternoon performance
4—Whirl
5—Renown
7—Delightful region
9—Melted rock
11—Son of Aphrodite
13—Tear
17—Pronoun

Answers Appear Elsewhere

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Use of Lay On The Table

Question: At our last meeting an amendment to our bylaws was read from the desk; and before it could even be seconded, someone stood up and had it "laid on the table." Should it not have been seconded before being laid on the table? And also should it not have been discussed?

Answer: By all means the motion to adopt the amendment should be made, seconded, and stated by the chair before it could be laid on the table.

The question would imply that some member had "it laid on the table." No member alone can legally do that. It takes a majority vote of those present and voting to do so. However, even though made at the right time, and properly carried, this is an example of the improper use of the motion to lay on the table. It is too frequently done as a means of "killing" a proposal. The great injury done by it lies in the fact that the motion to lay on the table is undebatable. When used, it cuts off discussion, and yet it requires only a majority vote.

Robert says (see Rules of Order, page 109) that when the motion to lay on the table is used for purposes of rejecting a motion, instead of for its legitimate purpose of temporarily deferring consideration, the bylaws should require a two-thirds vote to adopt it, since the fundamental is that any motion which shuts off discussion should take at least two-thirds vote. In an essentially democratic body, there should be opportunity given for full discussion of a motion. If those present are so overwhelmingly opposed to a question as to wish to do away with debate, it should be incumbent upon them to muster at least a two-thirds vote.

Beach Fantasy

Monitor Camera Club from Clyde Halliday, Philadelphia

The Cameraman Has Caught an Unusual Cloud Effect in This Photograph of a Portion of the Atlantic Coastline

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Money Belts

Making money belts of flesh-colored sateen, to be tied round the waist, would be a simple and effective way of making money. Travelers and other business people could use these articles.

The belts are 10 inches long and 2½ inches wide (seven inches long for money and the three inches for a pocket for jewelry and wrist watches). Fasten one-inch tape to ends to tie around the waist, and use a shawl strap buckle to clasp securely (any desired length).

Put zipper in money bag portion, and a button with flap for the jewelry bag section. These when finished should sell for $1.—Lois V. P., Oak Park, Ill.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Fog Lights

Here is a "Motoraid" that I have not seen in any of your previous articles. It is used a good deal by drivers in the Pacific Northwest.

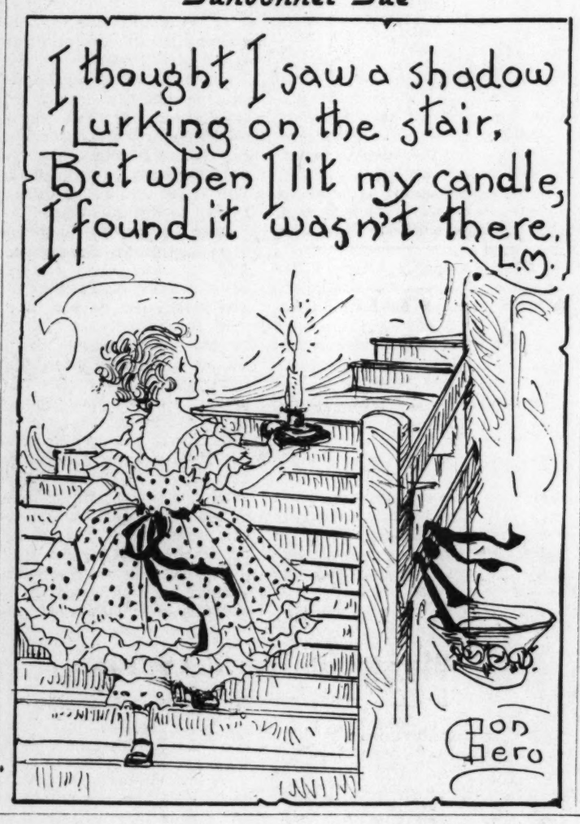
Fog offers a major problem in night driving here, and the best and most inexpensive solution that I have heard of is cellophane. Amber cellophane can be bought at any dime store in a large roll for 10 cents. Cut the cellophane in squares large enough to cover your headlights. The paper can be fastened in three ways: with a piece of string, a rubber band, or several pieces of adhesive tape. This will also work just as well on a spotlight.

The idea is, that you can have your normal lights for normal driving and a fair fog light in about two minutes at a cost of about 1 cent per night.—Jim K., Everett, Wash.

Quotation for Today

GOD grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.—Daniel Webster.

Sunbonnet Sue



Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Adages

This game is noisy and lots of fun, and will cause folks to put on their thinking caps.

A group goes out of the room—six or more—and decides on a well-known motto, something like "Never Too Late to Mend," or "Beauty Is Only Skin Deep," containing as many words as there are members of the group, to each of whom one word is given. They come back into the room; and at a signal from the leader all shout their words simultaneously in a grand noise of unintelligible sounds. The guests are supposed to guess the motto—to pick it out from this bedlam. The first one to do so is winner.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Accommodating

Present-day rulers who seek to govern by suppressing the complaints of their subjects might take a leaf from the book of Frederick II of Prussia.

Riding along the Jaegerstrasse in Berlin one day, the King saw a crowd staring at a poster stuck high on a wall. Closer examination revealed it to be a satirical representation of himself as engaged in a despised monopoly. He whispered a few words to his attendant, whereupon the latter removed the offending poster, paused a moment to measure the wall with his eyes, and then fastened it at a lower level so the people might inspect it more comfortably.

The crowd broke into a cheer, tore the paper from the wall, and trampled it into the dirt.

In Lighter Vein

What It Should Be

Butcher: "I can't give you any more credit, sir. Your bill is bigger now than it should be."

Customer: "I know that. Just make it out what it should be and I'll pay it."

Something to Ponder Over

Famous swimmer (boastfully): I've just signed a $50,000 contract to tour the globe giving swimming exhibitions."

Listener: "Humph! We have goldfish that do that for nothing."

Society Note

Don't you remember sweet Alice,
Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice, whose last name was
Doyle?
Her name has been changed to
Alicia, you know,
Since Dad made a million in oil!

The Reason

"Is ink so very expensive, father?"

"No, dear, what makes you think so?"

"Well, mother seems quite disturbed because I spilled some on the hall carpet."

Four vs. Two

Teacher: "And what makes you think two heads are not better than one?"

Willie: "Well, there would be four ears to wash."—Calgary Herald.

Too Late

Rube: "Sally, will you marry me?"

Sally: "Sure."

(Silence from Rube.)

Sally: "Why don't you say something else, Rube?"

Rube: "I think I have said too much already." — Cotton Ginners' Journal.

In Soak

Mistress: "Did you put my blue evening dress into soak, as I told you?"

Maid: "Yes, mum; but they'd only give me half-a-crown on it."—London Daily Herald.

Protection

Hubby: "I wear the pants in my home."

Friend: "Yeah, but right after supper I notice you wear an apron over them."

Silent Partners

Manager: "I'm a man of few words."

Applicant: "Shake; I'm married, too."

Touchers

Scores of people every day come into my shop, handle the goods—decreasing the value of them in many cases—and leave without buying anything.—Local paper.

It's touch and go with them.—Humorist.

Advice

You cannot do better than select a bright color, such as green, and stick to it.—Answer to Correspondent.

Any newly-painted park seat will offer you an excellent opportunity to do this.—Humorist.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 97 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 38

The Burdened Soul

(Wisdom Literature)

As stated in a previous article, there are three shadows upon the theme of gladness which is the main subject of the psalms. The third of these shadows was the ancient belief that all suffering was a punishment for sin in the sense of some loathsome conscious act of wickedness. Vice versa, it was believed that the suffering could not cease until retribution was made.

When the three elderly friends of Job presented this doctrine to him, he refused to accept it, for he said in substance: "I have lived a blameless life and have no hidden sins." Fortunately, the dramatist who wrote Job, prepared the way for that statement by the Prologue; and the reader is aware that Job's suffering did indeed not come from a hidden sin.

In spite of the effort of the Wisdom writers to burst the erroneous bubble of this doctrine, it persisted even unto Jesus' day, and he was once reported to have said: "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents."

Unlike Job, who acknowledged no loathsome hidden sin, this psalm is a prayer of distress uttered by one who acknowledges a sin and seeks healing through the confession of his wrong. The narration of the suffering is divided into two stanzas. The first (v. 1-11) presents his physical distress and the plague which drives friends and lovers away. The second stanza presents the external foes who, seeing his helplessness, like ravening wolves, seek to prey upon him.

However, being conscious of his own sin, the speaker renounces passion in the face of this distress: "I was as a man that heareth not, and in whose mouth are no reproofs."

But after he has declared his wrong in true repentance, and is sorry for his sin, his enemies continue to be strong against him. And why? Because now he is a follower of good.

With a clear conscience at last, he may with justice raise a plea to his God: "Make haste to help me, O Lord my salvation."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cabin and Cake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Highlands, Mass.

A troop of Boy Scouts and the leader were walking one afternoon in the outskirts of a suburban city. They stopped on a hillside and looked down over the city. Near them was a bubbling spring; the water flowed away in a small brooklet. Above them was a grove of beautiful big pine trees. A short distance away to one side was a massive colonial house.

"What a grand place for a troop cabin!" exclaimed one lad. "A grove for the cabin, a good spring, a view, and not too far from home."

After a few minutes the group moved on toward a stone wall. A number of rocks had been toppled off. "Let's put these rocks up where they belong," said one lad. And the task was enthusiastically undertaken, and completed.

Unnoticed by the group, an elderly man had been watching them from the porch of the house. As the boys and their leader turned down a path to return to the road, the man met them.

"That was a good deed you boys just did," he said. "I've been watching you. Come up to the house and I guess the cook can round up some cake and cookies and chocolate if you think you can use some."

A few weeks later a certain group of boys had a happy surprise one Saturday afternoon, when the key to a new cabin in a pine grove above a bubbling spring was turned over to them, provided they were willing that a certain elderly man who liked boys be permitted to come over to have supper round the camp fire with them.

The boys, dumbfounded, shouted when their benefactor concluded, "Also, the cook says you've got to agree to eat one of her cakes once in a while. She said she had forgotten that a dozen boys could do so much damage to cakes and cookies as you boys did that time you came to the house."

Brevities

South Bend Tribune: More and more digest magazines are being published. Soon we'll need one called The Digest of Digest Magazines Magazine.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The Hon. James A. Farley has left the Irish Free State and we wait with interest to see if it joins the Roosevelt column next election.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Suppose all the men over 40 refuse to buy the products of concerns that won't employ men over 40—what then?

Stewart-Warnerite: A wise peacock may take pride in its feathers, but you'll notice it keeps its mouth shut.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: You will never find time for anything. If you want time, you must make it.—Buxton.

Factual Figuring: 12 plus 7 (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, grammar, dialectics, and rhetorics), minus 3, times 3, divided by 12, equals 4.

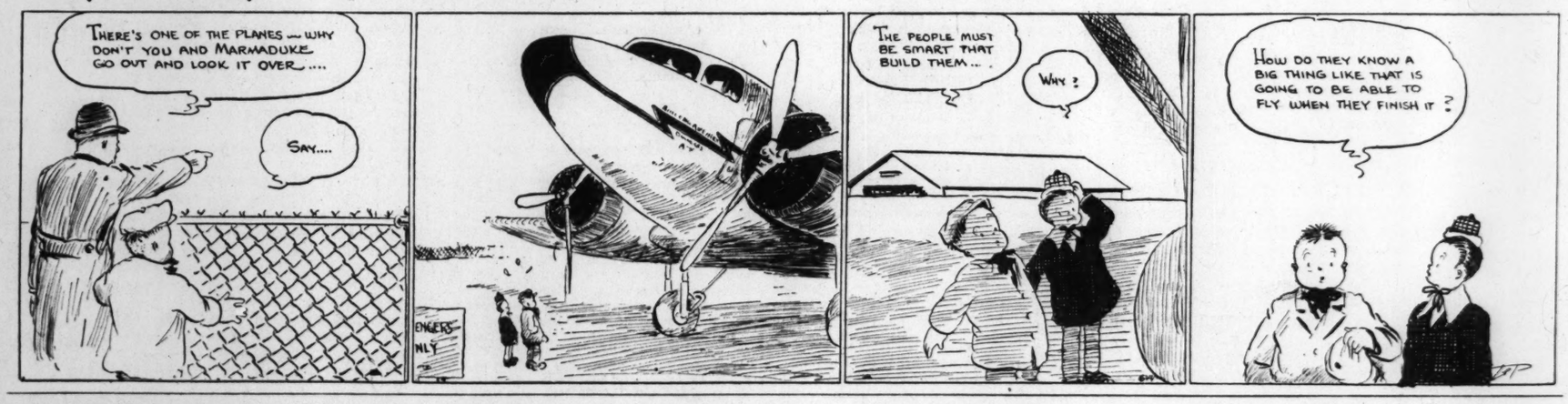
Letter Changing: Felt, feet, beet, seen, seen.

What Is the Number?: One.

Islands of the World: Balearic—Mediterranean Sea; Borneo—East Indies; Bermuda—West Indies; Gottland—Baltic Sea; Isle of Man—Irish Sea; Isle of Wight—English Channel; Kodiak—Gulf of Alaska; Prince Edward—Gulf of St. Lawrence; Sakhalin—Okhotsk Sea; Spitsbergen—Arctic Ocean.

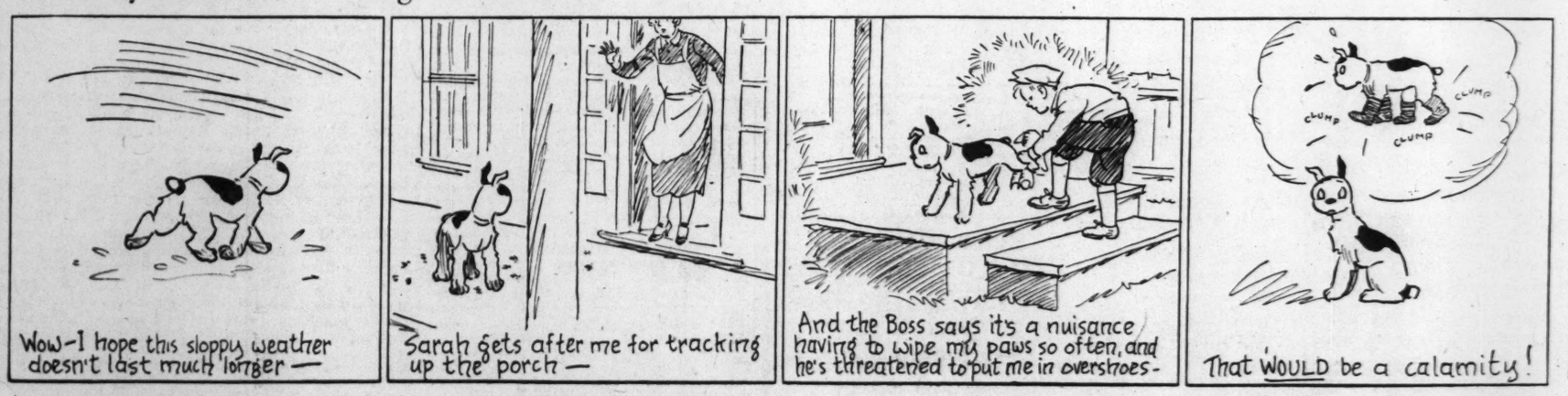
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*They Know All Right*

By Le Pelley


THERE'S ONE OF THE PLANES — WHY DON'T YOU AND MARMADUKE GO OUT AND LOOK IT OVER....
SAY....
THE PEOPLE MUST BE SMART THAT BUILD THEM...
WHY?
HOW DO THEY KNOW A BIG THING LIKE THAT IS GOING TO BE ABLE TO FLY WHEN THEY FINISH IT?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Much Mud*

By Carmack


Wow-I hope this sloppy weather doesn't last much longer—
Sarah gets after me for tracking up the porch—
And the Boss says it's a nuisance having to wipe my paws so often, and he's threatened to put me in overshoes-
CLUMP
CLUMP
CLUMP
That WOULD be a calamity!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Straining the Johnson Act

FOR months back we have been hearing about a mysterious phenomenon which has recently been dubbed "hot money." Previously it had been called "tramp money," or money which comes to an improving and stable country in search of either profit or safety. For some time back the country to which this money has been attracted has been the United States.

In these days the receipt of this kind of money is no more desirable to one country than is its loss to another. Secretary Morganthau feels such funds create an element of unstability in the American system. They enhance recovery abnormally. And suppose, after the bloom has worn off American recovery, or after stability has been restored at home, the owners of the "hot money" suddenly take it into their heads to sell their holdings in America and repatriate the proceeds. The consequent hole in the American markets might precipitate an abnormal recession.

For these reasons much study has been devoted in Washington to possible measures at least for stemming the inflow. In France, whence much of the "hot money" comes, the same kind of study has been in progress to discourage the outflow. Now M. Blum has hit upon two remedial devices: first, the restoration of a free gold market in Paris; second, the raising of an internal loan, interest payments on which would be made to the bond buyers in foreign currencies. The reasoning back of the measures is simple. If the French money-holder who has been frightened by the social legislation of M. Blum, as American money-holders were frightened by the social legislation of the New Deal in 1933, are assured that they will be repaid in the currencies in which they have confidence, or in gold, they may be persuaded to lend their capital now in the United States to the French Government.

M. Blum could have adopted other measures with which to reattract French investment in France. He could have adopted police measures, for instance; as Premier Mussolini did when he was faced with the Ethiopian crisis. In Italy, Italian holders of money abroad were compelled to exchange it for Italian money. Premier Blum has not resorted to these totalitarian methods, the methods of the regimented state. He has preferred to keep the institutions of government free; to use persuasion rather than compulsion, in conformity with democratic methods.

Thus there are two reasons why the United States might be sympathetic with the Blum effort. One is that it helps to solve an *American* problem; the problem of the "hot money" in American markets which is kept in the United States by French capitalists; second, it is another prop under democratic France.

Instead of sympathy, however, there is a lack of it. France has asked for permission to appoint some bank in New York to act as agent in paying interest in dollars on the new bonds held by Frenchmen, or anybody, resident in the United States. This permission has been refused. The Borahs insist that the French are trying to get around the prohibitions of the Johnson resolution—those prohibitions against the sale to American investors in the United States of foreign government bonds expressed in dollars. Surely the crisis in France is plain enough without invoking this construction of it.

Besides, the refusal to allow an agent to be appointed in New York will not frustrate any American from investing in the French loan if he wishes to do so. Money in the hands of moneyed folk knows no frontiers, as the debate on "hot money" shows. All that the American has to do is to remit the money to France through any American bank, and to receive his interest payments in Paris. For democratic America still belongs to the category of nations which allow their nationals to make whatever use they wish of their own money. But whether Americans will wish to invest in a loan in which the confidence of the French themselves has had to be bolstered is a question.

Canada—Interpreter's House

IT IS the consensus in Washington that Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier, was invited to the White House to talk over world affairs. The President seems to be anxious to use his unique office in the promotion of political appeasement in distracted Europe. Canada is uniquely situated to further such an aspiration. Situated on the American continent, it is not of this continent, politically speaking; its ties are with the British Commonwealth of Nations, and, through the Commonwealth, with the world. Canada, therefore, may be regarded as what John Bunyan would have called "an interpreter's house."

Under the new neutrality proposal, which seems assured of enactment, the United States intended to legislate nonentanglement. This legislation would respond to the deep instincts of the American people. But there is a world of difference between political non-entanglement and isolation. It is plain to everybody with eyes to see that isolation does not exist and cannot exist. Willy-nilly, the nations are all bound up together. Nobody appreciates this fact more than President Roosevelt, and his attitude on foreign policy since the election has responded to this realization.

First of all, he went to Buenos Aires to attend the Pan-American Conference. To many folk the object of that conference was to create a continental bloc in exclusive interrelation. Nothing could be further from actuality. What was built up at Buenos Aires was a peace system bulwarking a whole continent. It was intended not only to cement American peace, though this was a primary object, but also to establish a base from which a new advance for world peace might be undertaken.

Already, in spite of the expected legislation of political non-entanglement, the President is enthusiastically pressing a "world," as distinguished from a merely "international," approach to economic activity. This world approach underlies the reciprocal trade agreement policy. It is expressed in non-discrimination, as opposed to exclusive bartering between nations. The United States has no partner among the great powers, not even Canada. For Canada is party to the preference system limited to the British Commonwealth. But, if Premier Mackenzie King's record means anything, his economic philosophy is closer akin to the philosophy now governing American commercial policy. Doubtless he is being relied upon to press upon the Commonwealth nations about to assemble in London the economic point of view of the President.

What else can be done by the White House in the present world exigency is uncertain. It must be something short of political entanglement. There are, however, good offices that can be extended, and doubtless the President will not let slip any opportunity of trying to persuade Europe to retrace its steps back to a peaceful mode of relations—away, that is, from its present bristling attitude. Here again Canada seems to be far more akin to the new American way than the European way, and should be a sympathetic interpreter in London of the new Pan-American modus of relations in London.

The President's Jesters

THOSE droll collegians are at it again. The muse of satire takes charge of the campus, and the result is a Roosevelt-for-King movement. Launched at Yale, the monarchist drive has been endorsed by Princeton and Columbia, which have asked for chapters. The President is to become Franklin I, and crowns have already been devised for the King and "his beloved Queen Eleanor." Governor Landon becomes "pretender to the throne," and his seal is a wilted sunflower on a shield of gray. King Franklin's seal sports lusty roses, fifteen in number, with only nine showing, since the remainder have been plowed under.

So confident of victory are these monarchists that they are mapping coronation plans. Obviously there is a substantial section of the collegiate world whose reaction to the contemporary scene is in the mordant vein of Voltaire. It was so when the American colleges leveled their volleys of laughter at the veterans' lobbies and initiated the "Veterans of Future Wars."

Perhaps the Yale college boys meant to caricature the President's political intentions and methods. Perhaps they meant to caricature the people who evoke extreme and horrendous shapes of dictatorship and fascism. One never knows in the case of satire—"Gulliver's Travels" is still read placidly in the nursery.

Happily these Voltairian burlesques suggest that America is still wholesomely free from much of the more serious tension that grips some other nations. When American collegians doff their satire to don the grim business of red or green shirt movements, there may be cause for alarm. Right now American college boys may have their fun with the highest office in the land because the United States is after all such a full-fledged democracy.

POLICE IN WORCESTER, MASS., report a "racket" in which garage operators, listening to police radiocasts, rush their tow-cars to the scene of a collision, sometimes even getting in the way of rescue efforts, haul off the disabled car without consulting the distraught owner and later send him a bill for its repair. Besides federal penalties for using police radio information for private benefit, an effective way of ending this practice would be for courts to let it be known that they properly will not enforce bills for repairs and service not authorized by the car owner.

A GROUP of people living in Cleveland have adopted the idea of flying to New York to the opera and returning the same night. Now that is what might be called being aria minded.

EGYPT HAS FILED a request to join the League of Nations. After Ethiopia's eventful career the League ought to post a notice that each new member joins at its own risk.

LIVING IN A TRAILER ought at least to take the work out of moving-day.

Totalitarian Crisis

Book News of the Day

THERE is a sledge-hammer impact in Professor Hans Kohn's little book, FORCE OR REASON (Harvard University Press. $1.50). The impact seems almost too vigorous for the drowsy summer months of Cambridge, where this book in the form of three Harvard Summer School lectures first took shape. Professor Kohn indicts the world on three counts. First, it has dethroned reason as a solvent of national and international problems; second, it has adopted a cult of force, and finally, imperialism has become a dangerous obsession. To the author these circumstances have created a "totalitarian crisis," demanding that the world choose between force and reason, progress and retrogression.

The hard philosophical pellet of this book reposes in the concept of the present crisis as a product of world thinking. Fascism, Communism and the extensive domination of power politics are viewed as a logical fructification of the ideas that poured in cynical type over the world in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. Schopenhauer saw life as irrational and meaningless; Darwin let loose the concept of men dominated by biology; Gobineau anticipated contemporary organized doctrines of racial superiority with his treatise "On the Inequality of the Human Races."

When social and economic forces, accelerated by the machine age, plunged men into a climate of staggering perplexities, this thinking bore the kind of fruit that might have been expected. Nietzsche's superman was evoked in visible forms; arbitrary and dictatorial governments rose on the syllables of Oswald Spengler; Germany marched to the power-music of Wagner. It was all inevitable to those who understand that there is an immanent power in thought, which throws its own likeness, good or bad, upon the screen of human affairs.

Professor Kohn now sees this philosophy of force and power, this suicidal derationalization of the world, reduced to its destructive consequences.

"Today they are all afraid, and that is logical, for force begets fear and is of itself born of fear."

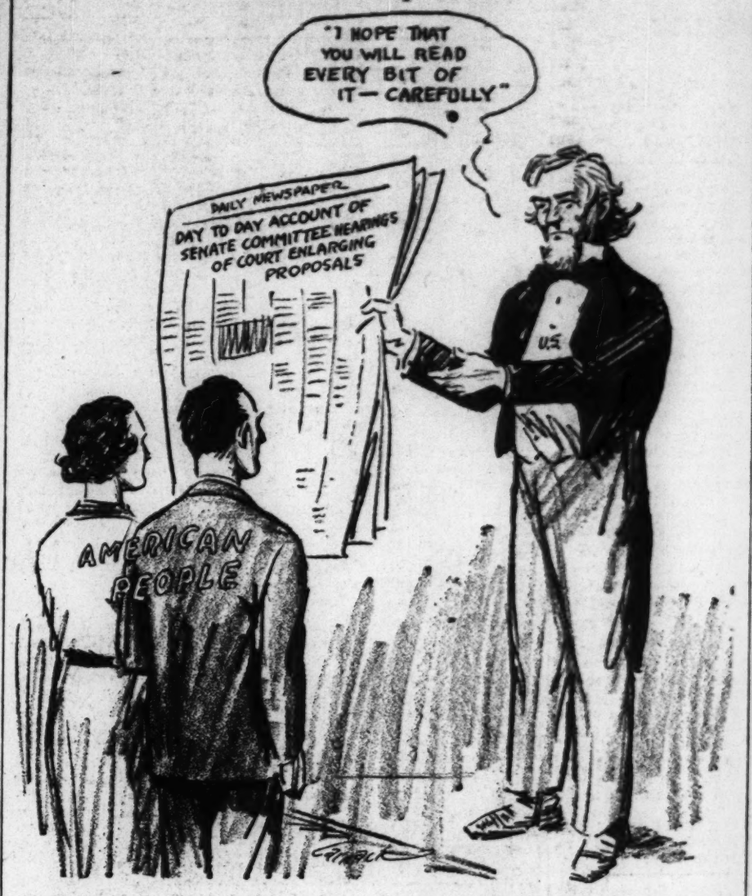
Yes, Professor Kohn sees the world in the grip of a totalitarian crisis—backward races imbued with the dynamic discontents of white civilization; masses in revolt; traditions dissolving; a productive civilization bruising the bright pistons of its mechanical perfection against sterile tariff walls and nationalistic fences; great laboratories matching each benevolent test tube with one filled with the chemicals of destruction.

The world for its very existence requires that its problems be integrated, that its new patterns be harmonized. Professor Kohn makes it apparent that this can be achieved only if reason and rationalism are re-enthroned, if force and the cult of power are made to abdicate, if imperialism is abandoned for an intelligent co-ordination of all peoples and their wants.

If fear and trembling have annointed the philosophy of the derationalizers, why should not security and well-being reward the dynamic idea of nations, interdependent and reasonable? Professor Kohn raises this question, and his implied challenge is the momentous one that the world should be careful what it thinks on.

R. M. B.

Of Vital Importance


"I HOPE THAT YOU WILL READ EVERY BIT OF IT—CAREFULLY"
DAILY NEWSPAPER
DAY TO DAY ACCOUNT OF SENATE COMMITTEE HEARINGS OF COURT ENLARGING PROPOSALS
AMERICAN PEOPLE

The Answers Come to Him Who Waits

MANY are the stories told of Indian stoicism, Indian gratitude, Indian fortitude, as distinguished from the make-up of the average white man. From my forty years among Indians I have been made to believe that many of these distinctions exist chiefly in the imagination of the uninformed makers of Indian literature.

Are there, then, any Indian characteristics which will bear the test of long association, over an extended territory of Indian country and covering many different tribes? I believe that there are and have to report one conspicuous example. This is the general unwillingness of the Indian to ask questions.

Once in making a journey of some three days in the north woods of Minnesota I had as driver and guide a Chippewa young man named William. It was before the days of the automobile and our vehicle was the slow-moving lumber wagon, minus the cover which should have been there for protection from the steady drizzle of rain which prevailed during most of the trip. Never have I experienced more profound silence than during the greater portion of those days. We met no persons, red or white. The drive was over a dim road covered with pine needles where footfalls of man or beast were soft and quiet. The falling rain was without wind to sway the tops of the encircling pines and the many mist-covered lakes were without a ripple. William was possessed of a limited vocabulary which he used sparingly if at all. It was the morning of the third day of this journey that, after an hour of complete silence, William, without turning his head or looking at me, said: "Mr. Brown, I want—to—ask—you—a question." I was overjoyed at the prospect of anything resembling conversation. This was the question:

"Once when I was a little boy about twelve years old, I was going to a school in Philadelphia. It was called the Lincoln Institute, and I was there in Philadelphia on the street with my teacher when a very funny rig came along in front of us. It was a very rich man with a very funny outfit. There were two horses, but they were hitched one in front of the other and not side by side like we have these horses hitched. There was fine silver-covered harness. They were fine black horses just alike, with their tails trimmed and their heads held up high. He must have been a very rich man for he had fine clothes. He had a high black shiny hat and he had a long blue coat with brass buttons on it. He had white pants and high top boots and it was a very funny buggy, for the man rode with his back to the horses and he had a woman driving for him. Now I want to ask you why he had the horses hitched that way and why he had that woman to drive. He must have been a very rich man and he could have anything he wanted but why did he not drive his own horses?"

* * *

William was then thirty-five years of age and had waited twenty-three years to ask the question which his teacher would have been only too glad to have answered on the street in Philadelphia.

Equally interesting to me was the response to my explanation, I said: "William, I have been in the West and in the country most of my life, too, and your wonder is quite natural; but first I must tell you that it was the woman and not the man who owned the horses and the buggy and the fine harness, and it was she who hired the man instead of the man hiring the woman to drive. She owned even the fine clothes which the man wore and if she fired him she would try to get another man to fit the clothes. She had this man to ride on the back of the buggy so he could easily jump off and run errands for her. He would take cards into the houses where she might call or would go into stores or elsewhere to get packages for the woman who hired him and paid him wages. She did all this to save herself the work of getting out of and into the rig and also so that other women might see her and the fine harness and the fine clothes on the man whom she hired. The other women would see her and maybe wish that they had as fine an outfit. All this made the woman happy and that was why she did it."

Now to all this explanation, which was longer than the question, the response was a most quiet and unemotional "Oh!"

* * *

It was now my turn to wait over twenty years for an answer to my question, which was, "Why did not William ask his teacher?" And the answer came from an educated Indian woman to whom I had related the story. This woman said to me, "Why, when we were children in the Indian camp, our grandparents were our teachers, and they said to us many times, 'Children should not ask questions. Keep still and listen carefully and sometime you will hear all you need to know.'" And this fact I have since abundantly verified. The Indian mind is full of wonder and inquiry, but generations of racial training prevent him from giving voice to his questions. It was a great event in the life of William when there came to him in the silence of the tall pines the idea that for him and his question, twenty-three years was long enough to wait.

J. B. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

This Is the Dust Bowl

IN KANSAS ABOARD THE DENVER SPECIAL OF THE UNION PACIFIC—I am in the midst of a dust storm. The conductor tells me it is the first bad dust storm of 1937, and one of the worst he has seen in two years.

Through the car window I can see telegraph poles, some twenty feet from the roadbed. Beyond that fences line a road. The fences are approximately 100 feet from the tracks. Beyond that is a thick fog—black, impenetrable, forbidding. We have passed through 200 miles of man-made fog.

Looking out of the window, you might think it merely a cloudy, stormy day; that is, if you didn't know you were in a dust bowl. It is a cloudy day, but a different kind of clouds. Not the clouds New Yorkers know.

I had read of dust storms, but they were vague in my consciousness. Now I see one, and it is a terrible, an awesome thing.

They are clouds of dust—soil; soil blowing away . . . ravaged . . . by greed for $2 wheat. . .

Here, in what was once the richest farm and stock land of the Middle West, I see the disintegration of that soil which has fed us . . .

What is a dust bowl? If it were not for a few gaunt, bare trees seen occasionally in the distance, I would think this country a flat Sahara Desert, except that the ground is hard and brown, and not rolling and sandy white. . . .

The windows in this train, all through the train, are sealed. It would take a crowbar to open them. The trains are air-conditioned throughout.

But the thin gray dust covers the sill where I sit and write, seeping through sealed windows, and the porter bustles from chair to chair, with a towel in his hand, cleaning the stuff from the windows and the sills. . . .

Soil erosion. Wind erosion. These words are vague and nebulous to many of you. . . . I did not know about them, either, when I left New York. But I know now, for today I have seen. I have seen what waste, greed, exploitation have done to our land. Unwise use, shortsighted farming.

Literally, our land is blowing away, piling up in mounds of sand that make you think of the mounds of the Gobi Desert. Little holes in the land, about two or three feet in circumference, dot the bare countryside; places where the wind has struck and dug out the soil like so much feathery sand. No vegetation left to hold the land intact, to repulse the wind. . . .

I cannot help remember J. N. Darling's words at the conservation conference in St. Louis last week, where a great army was organized to fight these things that are wasting our grand country away.

Ding, a man who had the vision of all this years ago, but to whom no one listened, said: "We must stop soil erosion. We must stop it because no government, no matter whether it be Democratic, Republican, communistic or dictatorship, can withstand the demands of hungry men who search for food in vain."—*George Greenfield, in the New York Times.*

Sitting Down on the Workers

THE Detroit manufacturer who matched his employees' sit-down strike with a sit-down strike of his own illustrated, somewhat humorously perhaps, a point which has been largely overlooked during the recent wave of industrial disagreements.

By sitting down himself, the Detroit capitalist effectively demonstrated to his employees that he has been working for them as well as they for him. Without the orders he obtains, there is no work to be done.

In this particular instance, the point is more easily discernible than in the case of a large corporation where the relationship between employer and employee is less sharply defined, although, of course, the principle remains the same.

It should seem obvious enough that the man who provides a job is entitled to as much consideration as the man who takes the job he provides, but there has been a marked distortion of attitude during much of the period of sit-down strikes.

In many instances a villainous motive is ascribed to the employer who protests that he cannot meet the demands of his employees. The necessary interdependence of employer and employee is lost sight of, in many cases, and it is assumed that the provision of work is a sacred responsibility on the part of the employer. Actually, of course, the employer may be in a worse predicament than his employees, for while they possess the strike weapons to enforce their demands, he may be at the mercy of competitive conditions without any such weapons.

In a broad sense, the consuming public is the ultimate employer of all—employing employers to employ employees. The employer, like the employee, is but a link in the chain of production.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Wide Horizon

Hungary Walks the Middle Way

By R. H. Markham

BUDAPEST

HUNGARY seems to have found a tranquil spot on the stormy sea of Europe. In using metaphors one might have been inclined to write "a tranquil harbor" instead of "a tranquil spot." However, that would be wrong. For Hungary is not standing still in a harbor. She has not reached her destination but is steadily moving forward. And she is moving without much friction, convulsion, or undue strain.

This is largely due to the new feeling introduced into Hungarian politics by the Prime Minister, Koloman Daranyi. He is following the same "reform" course as his predecessor, Julius von Gömbös, but is doing it in a more tranquil and effective way. Mr. Gömbös was a "strong man," while Mr. Daranyi does not aspire to be, and that makes a great difference.

Mr. Gömbös was dynamic, aggressive, and of the people. He had a program of fundamental reforms, was in constant contact with the masses, believed in democracy and wished to unify all Hungarians but his political methods were drastic. He exercised great personal influence over his "Hungarian brothers," as he always called his people, but he supplemented, accelerated, and fortified that influence by a powerful party machine that was almost identical with the state administration. Some of his party henchmen were little tyrants.

* * *

Such methods aroused not only the intense bitterness of Mr. Gömbös' political rivals but also the suspicion that he was trying to impose a dictatorship. The opposition attacked him as a dictator. His very ardor partially frustrated his attempts at unifying the Hungarians. Even his own "Party of National Unity" was not completely unified.

Mr. Daranyi has created a different atmosphere. He is not a "strong man," does not aspire to be a dictator. So he allays suspicions and assuages rancor. He arouses a desire to co-operate and inspires confidence.

His deeds, too, are as conciliatory as his words. He has completely rebuilt the party machine, eliminating its coercive, terroristic features. He has dismissed a whole group of objectionable party functionaries. He has even gone so far as to free his Cabinet from an energetic and efficient Minister of the Interior, because this minister had aroused the enmity of a part of the opposition. Mr. Daranyi wishes to remove all personal obstacles that might stand in the way of political harmony and real national unity.

Besides these personal changes, the Prime Minister has already begun to put his reform program into application. He has taken the first step toward the introduction of a new election law that will provide for secret voting and a fair method of nominating candidates.

This is a decisive move toward more democracy and is one of many indications of Hungary's development in that direction. It is noteworthy that although the three states with which Hungary is most clearly associated, namely, Germany, Italy and Austria, are all dictatorships, this country is becoming more democratic.

Democracy is still in fashion here. It is inadequately applied, to be sure, but not challenged in theory. Parliament is considered an inalienable Hungarian institution. Though Communism is ruthlessly suppressed, Fascism is also rigidly restricted. It is no factor here.

* * *

Under Mr. Daranyi, Hungary has become the calmest country in this part of Europe. In Austria public opinion is suppressed, in Czechoslovakia there is much friction between the dominant race and the minorities, in Roumania there is strong anti-Semitic and anti-Democratic agitation, and in Yugoslavia an almost insoluble interracial problem. Here, in spite of the fiery temperament of the Hungarians, there prevails a social discipline which is imposed partly by the police, but to a large extent by a feeling of responsibility.

Vigorous efforts are being made to further social justice. Of course, there is crying need for it, for certain forms of wealth are very unevenly divided. This is a land of much extreme poverty. And agitation by the poor for more justice is often dubbed "Communism" by the more favored. Yet, in spite of that, certain political and social leaders write and speak with great frankness. The head of the Small Farmers' Party, after a recent tour among the poorer peasants, announced in the press that in most homes he found not a single slice of bread, not even black bread. "People live on beets," he said. Illuminating books, also, have recently been written on village conditions. The fact that such matters can be openly discussed shows progress.

Hungary is moving away from the domination of magnates toward the supremacy of a middle class. Many grave problems still remain, but the way they are being met inspires hope. Hungary is striving to become "bigger and better." Whether it will become bigger is not certain, but it is becoming better.